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GRIFFING'S SEMI-TROPIC CATALOG



GRIFFING'S SEMI-TROPIC NURSERIES
W.C. GRIFFING, MANAGER
BRANCH NURSERIES AT
SUITABLE LOCATIONS. **McALLEN, TEXAS.**



A SEMI-TROPIC CATALOG

In this, our first general descriptive catalog, we feel that we have supplied a long-felt want in Semi-Tropic Texas, giving to our patrons and prospective customers, a book, listing in a comprehensive manner, the many fruits, trees and plants adapted to this, the most rapidly developing horticultural section of the world.

Vast possibilities and great wealth lie undeveloped at our feet, only needing the brawn and brain of our sturdy citizens and the vim and push of the energetic immigrant and the settler from the colder regions of the north, in planting the many fruits, trees and plants adapted to our clime, to make our broad acres blossom as the rose.

We offer in this catalog the kinds and varieties of trees and plants that our long experience in Southern Horticulture in Eastern and Southern Texas and in Florida, warrants our recommending to our patrons. The varieties we offer have been tested and proven. This list will be added to from time to time, as others prove their worthiness.

Our manager, having served a score of years in horticultural pursuits, being manager of the Macclenny nurseries, the principal branch of the Griffing Brothers Company's great Florida nurseries, previous to the establishment of this nursery, knows the wants and needs of the planter and how to fill them.

Thanking our many customers for their liberal patronage since the establishment of our nurseries and asking for us, our first Semi-Tropic catalog, a careful perusal and a share of your patronage, we are,

Servants at your command,

GRIFFING'S SEMI-TROPIC NURSERIES

W. C. GRIFFING, Manager.

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGE, POMELO (Grape Fruit), LEMON, LIMES AND KUMQUATS

The leading tropical or semi-tropical fruit. The growing of oranges, pomelo, grapefruit, lemons and the other citrus fruits is the most fascinating of all horticultural or agricultural work; and with proper care and attention the most remunerative.

The trees thrive wherever the climate is sufficiently warm in winter for the trees to stand without being killed.

The nearer the northern border of the zone in which they (the citrus fruits) can be grown, the more vigorous and healthy the tree, the better the quality of the fruit, the quicker it will come to maturity and bearing; therefore the greater the revenue from its culture. Frosts do not kill orange trees, it takes severe freezes.

The Introduction of the Hardy Satsuma Orange and the Hardy Citrus Trifoliata on which to bud and grow it, has made possible and practical the growing of oranges in Texas and along the Gulf coast and awakened an interest in citrus fruit culture. The wonderful results realized by the few who had the courage to first plant orange trees in this territory is all the evidence needed to

prove that Texas is destined to become one of the chief orange producing sections of the world.

The Citrus Trifoliata as a stock on which to bud and grow the Hardy Satsuma and other varieties of citrus fruits is entitled to the credit for awakening interest in this great industry. The citrus Trifoliata is a very seedy, thorny species of lemon introduced from Japan. It is deciduous in its habits, very resistant to cold, standing zero weather without injury. All classes of citrus trees when budded on citrus Trifoliata roots partake of this hardiness and will withstand far more cold than when grown on any other stock or roots; they grow low and compact, making artificial protection, where necessary, easy and practical. **There are many protected localities** along the Gulf coast, and especially in the Mississippi delta and in the southern portion of Texas, where there is not sufficient danger from frost to warrant the planting of trees budded on Trifoliata roots. For these localities and especially the sandy soil of Southern Texas we would urge and strongly recommend the planting of trees budded on the native sour orange roots. Trees on the native sour orange roots make a more vigorous growth and attain greater size and bearing capacity than the more dwarfish trees on citrus Trifoliata. The native sour roots are used almost exclusively in the famous groves in central California. To the use of the citrus Trifoliata as a stock on which to grow the citrus trees is to be credited the awakening of the present interest in orange growing in Texas and the Gulf coast country, yet where safe to plant them would always recommend trees budded on native sour roots, the trees being more vigorous and stronger growers in the nursery, cost less, (see difference in prices) are better, and will give more satisfactory results.

The varieties we offer are those, that after years of test both in the grove and as a market fruit have proven best. There is no experiment in planting any of the varieties we offer.

DESCRIPTION OF ORANGES

The abbreviations following the names of varieties indicate origin of strains or type, which the following key will explain: (Sev.) Seville, originating in Southeastern Asia; (St. M.) St. Michael, origin in Portugal; (Mal. B.) Malta Blood, origin in Isle of Malta; (Man.) Mandarin, origin China.

Boone's Early (Mal.) Claimed to be the earliest of all oranges; little "rag," few seed, excellent quality.

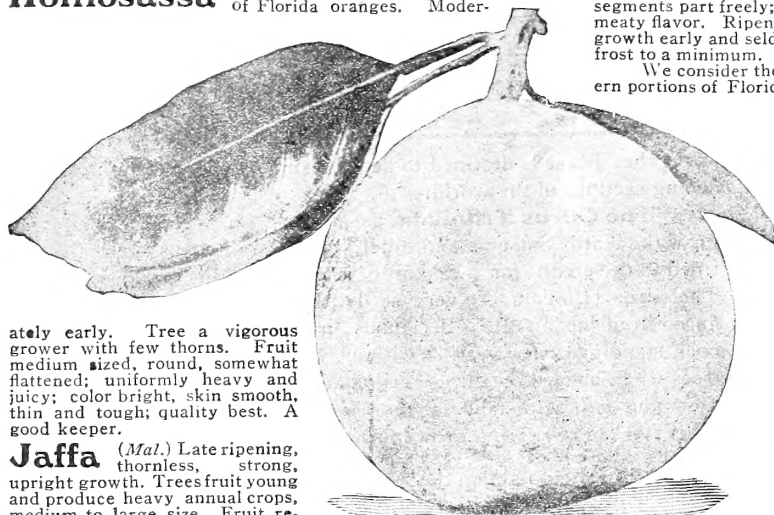
Dugat (Unknown) The original and now famous Dugat orange tree, a good picture of which we show on this page, taken in 1906, is growing in the yard of the late Hon. W. S. Dugat, Beeville, Texas. The tree was imported with other nursery stock direct from Japan under the name Ouishiu. It is entirely distinct from the Ouishiu or Satsuma, and as no record could be found of a Japanese orange comparing with it, it has been named in honor of Mayor Dugat. Like others of the Japanese oranges is very hardy and resistant to cold. When budded on Trifoliata roots bears enormous crops at an early age—usually fruiting the second year from planting. Fruit medium size, nearly round, smooth thin skin, pulp juicy rich, sweet and excellent flavor. Ripens in November. Its peculiar adaptability for Texas planting, hardiness, and early ripening, make it the most desirable round orange for Texas and promises to rival both in popularity and from a money making standpoint the famous Satsuma. Many people prefer the regular round orange to those of the Satsuma or Mandarin type. It is a Texas orange originating within the state, and worthy of the pride of every Texan.

The Houston Daily Post has the following to say of the Dugat orange under date of April 26th, 1908: "Its inherent hardiness, like the Ouishiu (Satsuma) will stand more cold, severe, abusive change, than any of the ordinary varieties of oranges that were ever grown in the United States. It is a very young and prolific bearer of nice fruit, which compares favorably in size and quality with the oranges we find in our Texas markets imported from Florida and California. This tree is a vigorous grower, forms a beautiful spreading head. Fruit is a rich golden color, with a flavor absolutely incomparable; no other orange has such a fine flavor, and is at once conceded by experts to be the best all around fruit so far discovered and grown in south Texas.



Original Dugat Orange Tree Growing in Yard of Late Mayor Dugat, Beeville, Texas.

Homosassa (Sev.) One of the best types of Florida oranges. Moder-



Satsuma Orange, two-thirds natural size.

ately early. Tree a vigorous grower with few thorns. Fruit medium sized, round, somewhat flattened; uniformly heavy and juicy; color bright, skin smooth, thin and tough; quality best. A good keeper.

Jaffa (Mal.) Late ripening, thornless, strong, upright growth. Trees fruit young and produce heavy annual crops, medium to large size. Fruit remains on trees in good condition for a long period.

Joppa Late (Unknown)

Imported by Mr. A. B. Chapman, San Gabriel, from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late variety. Trees of a vigorous growth and thornless; fruit medium to large, slightly oblong; thin skin, few seeds; pulp juicy and sweet.

King (Man.) A late orange of the Mandarin or Satsuma class, color orange red; skin rough but of general fine appearance; juicy and a peculiar and most pleasant aromatic flavor. An exceptionally good market sort, being latest to ripen of the Kid Glove type of oranges.

Mandarin (Man.) One of the oldest and best known of the Mandarin or Kid Glove type of orange. Fruit medium to small, flattened; color deep yellow; thin skin with loosely adhering segments. Season, medium to early.

Mediterranean Sweet (Maltese Oval.) (Mal.) One of the best of imported oranges; fruit medium to large; quality best. Trees are good growers, thornless, and of distinct spreading growth. Will stand several degrees more cold than most varieties, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma. Medium to late season.

Parson Brown (St. M.) One of the earliest oranges. Very popular. Size medium, round but slightly oblong. Smooth skin, fine texture; keeps and ships well; begins ripening in November. A good early orange.

Pineapple (St. M.) The favorite of all Florida oranges, possessing a fine pineapple flavor; fruit medium to large size, skin thin and smooth but very tough. The best keeping, the best selling and most popular of all Florida oranges on market. Trees strong growth, produces good crops, comes into bearing young.

Ruby (Mal.) An orange of fine quality, trees almost thornless, good grower, heavy bearer, a favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin; but very tough; pulp melting, juicy and of exquisite flavor. Quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked with blood red, and when fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby red, showing through the peel.

Satsuma (Synonyms, Onshiu, Kii Seedless.) (Man.) Variety of the Mandarin family imported by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of Japan, under the name of Onshiu, and has been called by some Kii Seedless. At the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg it was named Satsuma, which name it is generally known by now. It is extensively cultivated in the northern portion of Japan, where there is danger of frost; similar to the conditions found in central and northern Florida and Gulf coast sections of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It is the hardiest of all varieties of the orange family and in a dormant condition will stand a temperature from 6 to 8 degrees lower than the standard orange. The fruit is medium size, flattened, inclined to be slightly

conical in shape; color is reddish orange, but not red like King and Tangerine varieties, the rind and segments part freely; flesh fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious with an exceptionally rich meaty flavor. Ripens in October and November. When budded on the Trifoliata it hardens its growth early and seldom shows signs of growth until late in the spring, thus reducing the danger of frost to a minimum.

We consider the Satsuma decidedly the most money-making orange for the northern and western portions of Florida, the Gulf coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, suc-

ceeding exceptionally well in the Mississippi delta. The fruit on the market always brings fancy prices, ripening early, as it does, and really being sweet, it is not disappointing like so many so-called early oranges.

We have a limited supply of Satsuma on sour roots. Price the same as for Satsuma on citrus Trifoliata roots.

St. Michael Blood (St. M.) A fine blood orange. Fruit medium size, almost round with a tough skin; pulp juicy, rich and exquisite flavor. Fruit becomes mottled, streaked with blood red as it ripens, often attaining a rich ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Tree vigorous, thornless, prolific, quite hardy.

Tangerine (Dancy's.) (Man.) The best known of the Kid Glove or Mandarin type of oranges. Fruit small to medium size, skin and segments part freely. Juicy, aromatic and rich; deep red color.

Tardiff (Hart's Late) (St. M.) The fruit ripens in April, hangs on the trees in good condition until mid-summer; tree is of strong and vigorous growth. Very prolific and comes into bearing comparatively early. Fruit medium size; round to slightly oval, smooth and heavy, the flesh being firm. Flavor, when ripe, brisk and racy; color lightish orange; few if any seed.

Valencia Late (Mal.) A late orange of exceptionally good quality. Fruit ripens in May or June and often hangs on the trees in good condition until July or August; juicy and tender; quality excellent.

Washington Navel (Sev.) Ranks first in quality and prolificness; of the Navel oranges. Size large, somewhat oval, meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored, with little membrane or fiber in its interior make-up.

POMELO (Grape Fruit).

Pomelo, commercially known as "Grape Fruit" which name has been given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters, and by which name it is commonly known throughout the United States and the West India Islands. Comparatively few, as yet, are familiar with the name "Pomelo," which is of foreign derivation.

PRICES FOR POMELO TREES SAME AS FOR ORANGES.

Bowen (Native) More hardy than any other sort we have had experience with. Fruit medium to large, very smooth skin, thin and silvery yellow in color, texture all that could be desired. Very little "rag," average about 40 to the box.

Florida Common (Or Standard.) (Native) The buds for the variety we list as Common Florida or Standard were taken from some of the best trees of old Florida seedling grape fruit, which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties, having just the right amount of the bitter or true grape fruit flavor. Fruit large size, light lemon color, heavy, of the best quality. The tree is a strong, upright, rank grower; very prolific, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average to the box 40 to 54.

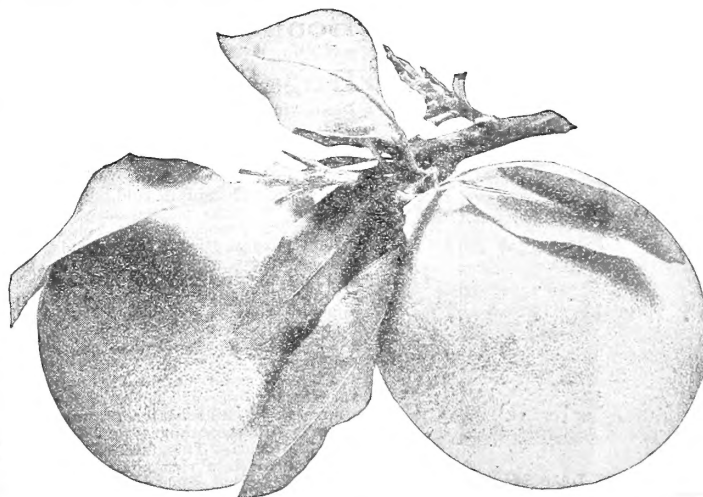
Marsh Seedless (Native) One of the most desirable varieties we propagate, and although nominally seedless, yet there is generally found a limited number of seeds. Size large, little flattened, skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Packs from 34 to 72 to the box.

Pernambuco (So. Am.) A fine late variety introduced from South America. Trees large, good grower, heavy annual bearer, with short thorns. Fruit medium to large, heavy and of good quality. Packs from 34 to 72 to the box.

Standard (See Florida Common.)

Triumph (Native.) Fruit medium to small, clear, thin skin, fine flavor, with less "rag" than in most grape fruit, very heavy, juicy and well flavored. Packs 74.

Walters (Native.) Medium size, color light lemon yellow, of excellent quality; trees are strong, upright growers, very prolific.



Mediterranean Sweet Oranges, one-third natural size.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Lemons and limes are as a rule more tender than oranges or pomelos, and should only be planted where there is little danger from freezing weather, or where they can be given artificial protection. They are two desirable fruits and where they can be grown should be planted for the home at least.

PRICES FOR LEMON AND LIME TREES SAME AS FOR ORANGES AND POMELO

LEMONS

Kennedy A most remarkable lemon originating as a chance seedling Rancho de LaPara in 1897. The original tree stands eighteen to twenty feet in height with almost an equal spread of branches and produces annually from 2500 to 4000 lemons, ripening continuously throughout the year. This everbearing characteristic explains the almost unbelievable number of fruits produced.

The fruit possesses all the points of an ideal commercial lemon. Size large, pointed at ends, skin somewhat leathery, tough and comparatively smooth, pulp is full of juice, containing a surpassingly large quantity of fine spicy citric acid; keeping qualities excellent, the fruit having been kept in perfect condition for six months. This lemon was exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 by Mr. John G. Kennedy who, on its account, was awarded a Gold Medal for citrus fruits.

It attracted much attention at the St. Louis fair. One well-known horticulturist from California who was on the International Jury of Awards, became so much interested in it that he visited South Texas to inspect the original tree, which was then carrying over 1,000 perfect lemons. This must not be confused with the monstrous fruits, so called lemons, under the name "Ponduosa" and "Wonderful." These are not in any sense of the word true commercial lemons, but reverted types of wild lemon or citron.

Originating in South Texas, and producing the wonderful results that it has, is evidence of its adaptability. When budded on Citrus Trifoliata it comes into early bearing, and, with the wonderful demand for lemons and high prices realized for good fruit, we predict a wonderful future for the Kennedy Lemon. A richer sight than these trees laden with yellow fruit gleaming among the rich, green foliage is hard to imagine.

Villa Franca Imported by Gen. Sanford and considered one of the very best for Florida culture; tree is exceptionally vigorous, with few, if any, thorns. Very prolific, producing fruit at an early age. Fruit medium size, rind smooth and sweet, juicy, with strong acid of fine quality.

Genoa (Known in California as Eureka.) A variety imported into California from Genoa, Italy. It is an early bearer, and in favorable seasons produces fruit almost the entire year. Fruit of best quality; a profitable market lemon.

LIMES

Florida Key Limes We have for a number of years grown these trees from the most select trees to be found. They are vigorous, very prolific, come into early bearing, and we believe give better results than any of the larger imported sorts.

Persian Seedless (Persian.) Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and thin; very juicy and of good quality. Quite tender.

Sour Rangpur (Indian.) Medium size. Fruit has the finest acid, finely flavored, entirely distinct from any other lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangerine.

Tahiti (Tahiti Island.) Quite as large as lemons. Very juicy and of the best quality.

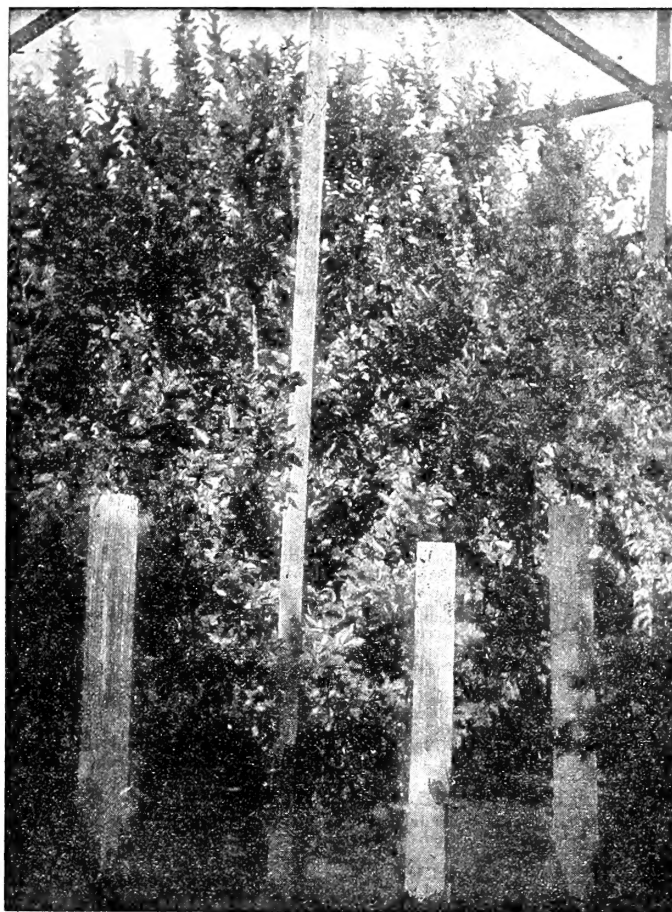
KUMQUATS.

Sometimes called the "Kin Kan Orange." Imported from Japan, where it withstands more cold than the Asiatic orange. Tree of dwarfish habit, beautiful, compact head, fine foliage; when in fruit very handsome. Fruits in clusters; is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine and much sought for jams, preserves and pickles. Everyone in Florida or any of the Gulf states should possess some trees of this novel orange. Can easily be protected from frosts by covering, being of low, compact growth. It is also especially adapted for planting in tubs for the conservatory or window garden.

(See Back of Catalog for Prices.)

Marumi (Round.) This is like a miniature orange in both the tree and fruit. The tree grows compact, with small limbs and leaves; few short thorns. Of the two varieties, it is the hardier, withstanding more cold than the Oblong.

Nagami (Oblong.) This is the common variety more generally grown and is rather better flavored and considerably larger than the Round variety. Tree is a thornless, strong, upright grower.



Original Kennedy Lemon Tree.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

A hardy species of lemon that withstands a cold of zero. Thrives throughout the South; valuable as a stock for the orange, grapefruit, kumquat, etc. Very desirable for hedges. Its abundance of strong, sharp thorns makes a hedge fence impregnable to either man or beast. A novelty in vicinities too cold for other citrus trees to thrive. Makes a grand yard tree. Bears abundantly. The trees in fall and early winter hanging full of golden fruit are attractive and much admired.

(See Back of Catalog for Prices.)

Trees True to Name? Sure!

We give as broad a guarantee as any Reliable Nursery and are prepared to live up to it.

No Nursery in the South gives closer personal supervision to the growing and shipping of trees by the head of firm than we. Our own large orchard interests make us realize more keenly than most nurserymen the importance of trees true to name.

Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruit Especially Adapted to South Texas Planting.

Avocado. Commonly known as Alligator Pear, Aguacate, etc. A tropical fruit of great value and beauty of tree. Is grown largely in Mexico in localities quite as cold as Southern Texas and with climate otherwise similar. Fruit is very nutritious, being rich, oily and pleasant to the taste. Usually served as a salad, with vinegar, pepper and salt, or with dressings. Also very nice as a desert served with wine sauce. Strong, vigorous growing tree, attaining considerable size. Fruit very large and showy; varies in color from deep green to mahogany purple; flesh rich yellow surrounding a hard pit or seed. It is one of the most valued of tropical fruits, thriving in the semi-tropical arid section with irrigation.

BANANAS. Valuable in semi-tropic regions, thriving wherever it can have plenty of moisture, either natural or irrigation. It not only gives a most tropical effect to yard or grounds, but with little care good crops of fruit can be produced. Can be successfully grown in sections subject to frost and freezes. The bulb and stalk or trunk of the plant can be taken up in the fall before frost, laid down and covered with the leaves and earth and planted out again in spring after danger of frost is past. Medium to large stalks bedded this way will produce fruit the following summer. We offer a few of most desirable varieties.

Cavendish. A dwarf-growing variety that can be easily protected without taking up. Borne in immense clusters, small, yellow.

Martinique. The ordinary variety of commerce. Large, strong-growing plant.

Orinoca. The hardest and most rank-growing sort. Especially suited for taking up and banking. Borne in medium-size bunches; fruit very large, yellow.

Chapota. The Mexican persimmon. A beautiful, smooth-barked, evergreen tree, producing a very delicious fruit.

Dates See Palms, page 24.

GUAVA A tree and fruit that thrive in all parts of Florida and lower South not visited by severe freezes. The fruit is famous for the fine jellies made from it. Is admired by some as a table fruit, for canning and to eat out of hand. Tree is of easy culture and should be grown by everyone living in a community comparatively free from freezes.

Red Cattley Guava A quite hardy species of comparatively dwarf growth. Beautiful, glossy leaves, evergreen. Produces immense quantities of red acid fruit about 1 inch in diameter. Makes a very fine jelly.

Strawberry Guava Fruit about an inch in diameter; fine strawberry. A variety we can recommend for hardiness and prolificness. Low dwarf-growth bush.

Yellow or Chinese [Sometimes called Yellow Cattley Guava] A very hardy species. Fruit resembles Red Cattley but of a yellow color and sweeter. Dwarf habit.

Mangoes Considered the choicest of the tropical fruits by many. While hard freezes will kill the tree, they will, if immediately cut back to live wood, replace themselves in a short period. Grows on all well-drained soil, and are especially suited to semi-arid regions. The tree is very handsome, evergreen, with narrow leaves, and brilliant, wine-colored new growth. Fruit is produced in great abundance, large size varying 3 to 4 1-2 inches long, irregular, oblong, heart-shaped; color pale-green, pulp rich yellow, with a delicious, delicate, yet spicy flavor. A valuable and desirable fruit for Southern Texas. Budded or grafted trees of some improved sorts are available; write for list of kinds and prices.

Medlars or Loquats Sometimes called Japan Plums. This is not only a beautiful, evergreen ornamental tree, but also a valuable fruit. It is not a plum but has erroneously been called Japan Plum in some parts of the South. Tree blooms in the fall and ripens a delicious fruit in February, which is almost size of Wild Goose plums; oblong; bright yellow; sub-acid, good. Tree is quite hardy, standing severe freezing weather.

Olives A fruit of great value, the products of which are too well known to need comment. The tree grows luxuriously in all parts of Southern Texas. Tree of handsome, willowy growth, minus the drooping habit, with silvery-green leaves and graceful appearance. It promises to succeed in Semi-Tropic Texas equally as well as in California.

Papaya A plant peculiarly adapted to the Rio Grande valley and near coast much further north. If touched by frost and leaves killed back to trunk, which is easily protected, it puts out new, vigorous foliage in spring, producing fruit during summer. Rank, luxuriant growth and striking appearance. So rapid is growth and development that it attains large size and fruits first season. The fruit is very large, weighing from one to three pounds each; borne next the main stalk. (See illustration on back cover.) Very productive, single trees, having been known to produce a hundred pounds in a year. It is very wholesome, considered almost a specific for dyspepsia owing to great amount of pepsin in it. When eaten with

sugar and cream is very delicious. A valuable tree either for ornamental effect or fruit. The trees are dioecious, making it necessary to have both male and female to assume fruit. Sexes cannot be told until tree blooms.

PINEAPPLES With shed protection, such as is used in many of the great commercial pineries in Florida, this fruit can be grown profitably on a commercial scale in the Rio Grande valley and along the coast of Southern Texas. If not grown commercially it should be generally grown for home and local markets. Cost of sheds is nominal and a great quantity of fruit is produced on small area. Plants should be set in beds 15 or 18 inches apart. In Florida it is one of the most profitable and staple fruit crops.

Abachi Large fruit, very sweet flavor; fruit is tender and not a good shipper. Very desirable for those wishing fine fruit for home use and nearby markets.

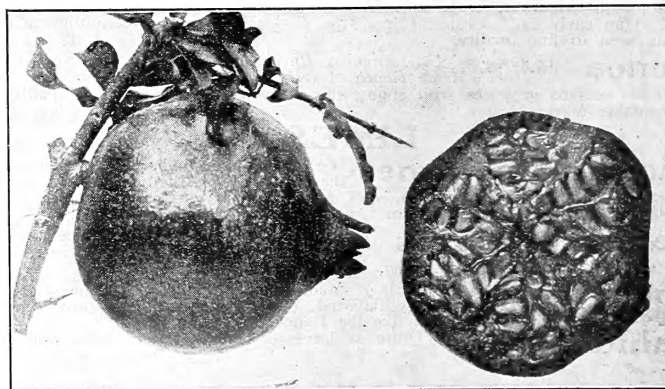
Porto Rico The largest sort grown commercially, frequently reaching 10 or 12 lbs. each. Light flesh, very juicy, good flavor and quality.

Red Spanish The standard sort so largely grown commercially. Fruit medium size. Colors beautifully, and if left on plant, and not picked too green, of fair to good quality. Easy to cultivate and grow. The best of all as a shipping variety.

Smooth Cayenne A favorite sort, without spines on the leaves, and is thus easily handled. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper.

Rose Apple (*Eugenia Jambos*). A quick-growing tree, attaining a height of 25 to 30 ft. Evergreen, with foliage resembling Oleander. New growth, wine color; desirable for a wind break. Flowers large, creamy-white, followed by white or yellowish fruits, with a tinge of bluish-pink on side. Size 1-2 to 2 inches thick. It is strongly rose-scented; has flavor of an apricot.

POMEGRANATES Thrives in all parts of the state. An old historical fruit, yet one of the South's neglected resources. It has a far greater commercial value than is generally supposed. In all large cities where there is a foreign population hailing from the Mediterranean countries there is a demand for the fruit at good prices. It grows in form of a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and



Purple-Seeded Pomegranates—Half Size.

foliage, produces a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers, desirable as a yard tree, and especially well suited to use in solid or mixed borders. Bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it.

Sweet A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

Spanish Ruby Introduced by us from California. Fruit very large, skin thick, pale yellow, with carmine cheek; flesh of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. This Pomegranate is simply magnificent, and those who have never before liked Pomegranate have praised this fruit as unequalled.

Surinam Cherry (Or "Cayenne Cherry"). A handsome evergreen, bears a quantity of luscious cherry-like fruit. Very fine for jelly. A fine house plant, bears when quite small.



Harvesting Peaches at (

PEACH

The leading fruit of the South Viewed either f
town gardener,
planted it succeeds over a wider range of country than any other f
loved by all and easiest and simplest to raise.

Quicker returns are realized from peach trees than
from most fruits. Trees planted
during December and January should commence bearing in eighteen
to twenty months from planting, producing the first year from a
few quarts to half-bushel per tree, according to variety and care of
tree.

Expense of Raising Peaches is small com-
pared w i t h
most other fruits. Prices for trees are low. They thrive -
any well-drained land. Preparation of ground
crops. Transplant:
trees

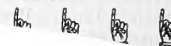
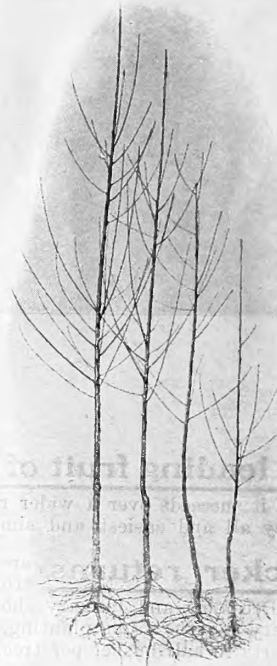
KEY TO ADAPTA- BILITY LETTERS.

Variety names] followed by **AA** indicate that the variety is adapted to all of Florida, and southerly part of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana, Central and Southern Texas.

AB varieties best adapted to Central and Northern Florida, and in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, south of an imaginary line drawn from Savannah through Montgomery to Shreveport.

BB varieties best adapted to Central and South Florida and Southern Texas, except Jewell variety, which succeeds to the Georgia line and along Gulf Coast.

XX varieties that succeed well in some sections of Florida,



PECANS

And Other Nut Trees.

What the Olive was in ancient times to the people in Asia Minor and Southern Europe, the Pecan is and will be to the people of the South. Yes, even more. The tree is more majestic and stately, it is more hardy and thrifty, and the fruitage can be used for a greater range of purposes than the Olive.

The Pecan may well be termed the King of Nuts. In the forest it rears its stately head above its fellow trees, as if proud of the load of riches it carries in the form of sweet, luscious nuts, the like of which will, where the best, thinnest-shelled and most prolific varieties have been selected and planted, become the leading, most staple and remunerative horticultural enterprise of the South.

Adaptability and Soil. The Pecan is indigenous throughout the lower Mississippi Valley and its tributaries. Old bearing trees, thriving as if in their native valley, are found in all parts of the South, probably springing from selected seed planted by early settlers or Indians. Pecan trees adapt themselves to and thrive on a wide range of soil: the alluvial soils of the river bottoms, the rolling, red lands, the clay loams, the sandy pine, the flat woods and the rolling lands of the more immediate coast region seem equally well adapted. Fair specimens of trees are found as far south as the Manatee river in Florida, in Mexico, and as far north as Central Illinois.

Economic Value. The Pecan ranks first as a table or as a dessert nut. It ranks first in quality of fat oil; it ranks first in food value per pound over all nuts. It is acknowledged by confectioners as the richest and most valuable. In the production of oil it gives the greatest quantity of the richest nut oil.

Supply and Demand. Few people realize the quantity of nuts consumed in the United States. Over four and a half million dollars (\$4,500,000.00) worth of nuts, all inferior to our pecans, and over four hundred thousand gallons of nut oil are imported annually.

With these facts before us there is no logical reason or argument for supposing that the standard varieties of paper-shell pecans will sell under twenty-five cents per pound wholesale for the next quarter of a century or longer. Their field for practical production is the cotton belt and their highest perfection is attained throughout the Gulf Coast States. We have the world for a market and twelve months of the year in which to market them.

The Way the Bradley Pecans Grow.

When we consider that all nuts imported and all others grown in this country are inferior in quality, compared to the pecan, and the scope of the market we have for same, compared to the limited territory in which the best grades can be successfully and profitably grown, it should forever put at rest, in the minds of the timid, the fear that they will live to see the day of overproduction of this destined-to-be most valuable of all horticultural products.

Production and Profit. A ten year bearing record has been kept of the yield from one budded pecan tree planted in 1892. The tree was planted on an average grade pine land, had good normal care, but no better than any orchard or grove tree should have. The variety was one of the Standard sorts, but no more prolific than many other varieties now being propagated and offered by leading Nurserymen.

In the following tabulation we give quantity borne by the tree each year, the quantity that 1 acre, 27 trees, would produce and value at 25c. per pound.

YEAR.	NUTS PER TREE.	PER ACRE 27 TREES.	AT 25c. PER LB.	YEAR.	NUTS PER TREE.	PER ACRE 27 TREES.	AT 25c. PER LB.
Fourth, 1896	1 nut	27 nuts		Tenth, 1902	45 lbs.	1,215 lbs.	\$303 75
Fifth, 1897	7 lbs.	189 lbs.	\$ 47 25	Eleventh, 1903	80 lbs.	2,160 lbs.	540 00
Sixth, 1898	10½ lbs.	283½ lbs.	70 87	Twelfth, 1904	121 lbs.	3,267 lbs.	816 75
Seventh, 1899	13½ lbs.	364½ lbs.	91 12	Thirteenth, 1905	131 lbs.	3,537 lbs.	884 25
Eighth, 1900	27 lbs.	729 lbs.	182 25				
Ninth, 1901	16 lbs.	432 lbs.	108 00				

\$3,044 24

Three thousand forty-four dollars and twenty-four cents in 13 years from one acre and an investment for 27 trees. The land between trees you could use for other crops one-half the time. Cut the yield half in two and prices to 15c. and you still have a handsome income. Can you afford to delay planting another year?

"The dream of every father is to lay up something for his children that they may enjoy after he is gone. Now, here is one thing he can lay up. A pecan grove is better than stocks or bonds. Local ties are strong and there is a mysterious tie that binds us to a tree that will live on through generations yet unborn, and always bless the heir that inherits."—(Extract from address by Dr. J. B Hunnicutt, editor Southern Cultivator.)

Price of Wild Texas Pecans. Copied from Thomases Weekly Review, one of the most reliable produce periodicals published.

"Austin, Texas, December 4th, 1906: Pecans are now selling here at 15 and 18 cents a pound and there is a lively scramble among buyers at that price. For the first time Northern and Eastern houses have sent buyers into this section to secure pecans direct. Usually the big confectionery houses depend upon the local commission men for their supply. This year, fearing that the supply would not be equal to the increased demand, their own men have been scouring the country.

"A good grade of large, soft-shell pecans is almost impossible to get, those fortunate enough to have them are getting fabulous prices. Those being offered for sale are small and the majority have thick, hard shells, but every grade is being eagerly gobbled up."

Luther Burbank and the Pecan.

The greatest horticulturist of this time, Luther Burbank, of California, in conversation with a fruit grower from Texas, had this to say: "If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing as I do the possibilities of the pecan industry, and devote my life in propagating new species of the pecan and doing the same work there in nut culture as I have done here in other lines of horticulture. Your pecan is

superior to our walnut and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it? I cannot think of any kind of diversification likely to pay the Southern farmer as well as pecan growing. Cotton will not always be ten cents a pound; when it gets down to five and six cents again the income from a grove of pecans will be very acceptable. Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small and when they get large enough to shade the land, the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present prices." What he says about Texas applies equally throughout the entire cotton belt, and especially in Florida.

Live and Win.

Pecan growing as compared with Life Insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a \$5,000.00 life insurance policy invested in planting a pecan grove for five successive years will in a few years earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy and increase annually. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.

As an Investment. Parents and guardians of children and young men wishing to make a small investment where it is surest and best will find in a pecan grove safety and surety of annual incomes throughout life, which can be reached by no other investments.

Do not confuse the price of Budded or Grafted Trees with cheap prices that may be quoted for seedling trees. If seedling trees are wanted see our prices following descriptions of budded varieties.

In planting Budded or Grafted trees you are sure of getting nuts of good size, thin shell and uniform quality.

UTILIZE THE LAND BETWEEN THE PECAN TREES

The following fruits which come into early bearing are especially suited for planting between the rows of Pecan trees, utilizing the space until the Pecans attain size to require it. While the budded and grafted trees will commence producing nuts in paying quantities in from 5 to 7 years, yet it will be 12 to 15 years before they attain size to require all the 40 or more foot space between the trees. Any of the following fruits will repay the entire cost of grove many times over, giving you the Pecan grove net.

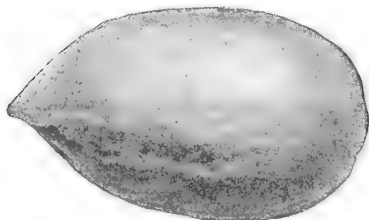
Peaches, Plums, Figs, Persimmons or Grapes

Gold Medal Awarded Our Varieties.

We were awarded **Gold Medal** at the Jamestown Exposition for an exhibit of the varieties of Pecans that we are propagating and offer in this catalog, the descriptions and illustrations of which follow. The awarding of the Gold Medal by the Jury of Awards for Fruits and Nuts, which was headed by the Hon. H. E. Van Deman, who is not only largely interested in Pecan growing himself, and in whose honor the Van Deman variety was named, but a man having had the honor of being on the Jury of Awards for horticultural displays at several of the great expositions, and being Chief of the Pomological Department of the Department of Agriculture for several years, carries with it the indorsement of the quality and value of the varieties we offer, in the most emphatic manner, by the highest authority on Pecans.

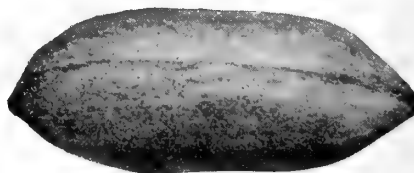
DESCRIPTION OF BUDDED OR GRAFTED VARIETIES.

Bradley. This nut combines a large number of exceptionally good qualities. It is a seedling of the Frotcher's Egg-Shell, and in our opinion a much superior nut. A party in Texas to whom we sent samples of the Bradley, together with samples of other nuts, writes as follows: "Upon investigating more fully the samples sent me, I find your Bradley Pecan to be about as good a nut as I have ever seen; while not so large as some, it is well filled, it is rich and has good flavor." And as a result of this investigation he placed a very liberal order for trees of this variety with us. It is large, oblong, ovoid, shell thin, partition very thin, with no corky substance; kernel plump, rich and sweet; very heavy; quality best.



Bradley.

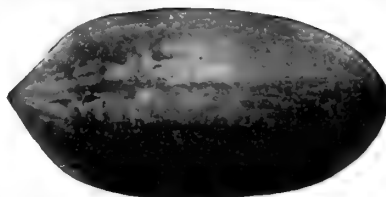
The Parent Bradley pecan tree commenced to produce nuts only six years from seed, and has produced heavy annual crops since. This year it has the heaviest crop of nuts of any pecan tree we have ever seen. Young trees budded and grafted from it, commence bearing young and give heavy annual crops.



Centennial.

Centennial.

One of the oldest of the improved varieties; nuts large, long and quite pointed at each end, usually rather constricted in the middle; the shell medium thickness, partitions rather thick and corky; kernel plump, quality best.



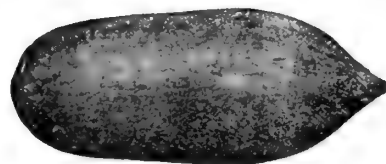
Columbia.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all the varieties; 35 or 40 to the pound. Claimed to be identical with the Rome, Pride of the Coast, and the 20th Century. Oblong, ovoid, shell slightly thick, kernel solid and rich, very sweet and highly flavored. Tree one of the best growers.



Curtis.

Curtis. Medium size, oblong, conical; thin shell, partitions very thin, very little corky substance; kernel full and plump, yields a larger percentage of meat than most varieties; quality the best. Tree a good grower, early and abundant bearer. A most practical variety to plant. One of the largest grove owners in Florida claims it to be his most profitable nut.



Daisy.

Daisy. A superb nut of Texas origin. Considered the best in vicinity where it originated. Large size, long, tapering gracefully at apex; very thin shell and partitions, practically no corky substance; kernel full, plump and uniform, separating from shell easily, making it easy to extract the kernels without breaking the two apart. Its long, tapering, graceful shape, fine color of both nut and meat make it a most attractive nut and one that will always find a ready sale at fancy prices. Trees of vigorous upright growth, abundant and early bearer, one of the best in our list.

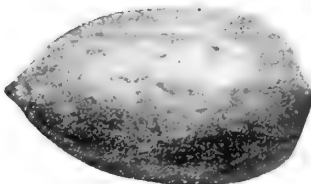
that will always find a ready sale at fancy prices. Trees of vigorous upright growth, abundant and early bearer, one of the best in our list.

PECANS are better and more sure than Life Insurance. See "Live and Win," page 10, this Catalog.



Frotcher.

Frotcher's (Egg Shell.) One of the largest Pecans, averaging from 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin, and like many other of the thin shelled varieties, can be cracked by placing two nuts in the palm of the hand and pressing firmly; meat very fine quality and can be removed from shell entirely. Shape oblong, kernel plump, sweet and good quality.



Krak-Ezy.

Krak-Ezy. Medium, somewhat ovoid; very thin shell; can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from the shell without breaking. Quality best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety.

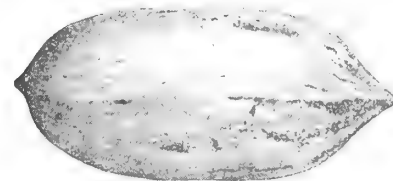
Pan-American.

Size medium to large, oblong, ovoid, shell thick, partitions thin, kernel large, plump and sweet. Quality best; good keeper, and the meat can be taken out of the shell whole.



Pan-American.

President. As the President is at the head of all institutions, so is the President Pecan at the head of the nut world. Embracing all the qualities of a perfect nut in shape, color, thinness of shell and partitions, plumpness, color and quality of kernel, vigor and prolificness of tree, it is ideal. The original President tree was grown from seed secured by us from Bagdad, Florida; was grown in nursery, sold and sent out by us in an order for seedling pecan trees. Several years later our customer showed us samples of the nuts which were par excellence even off the young tree producing its first fruit. We have since kept close watch of the tree and its behavior. Commencing to bear the sixth year after moving from the nursery, it has annually increased its yield, now averaging from 70 to 120 pounds per year, this notwithstanding the buds and scions cut from it. The nuts wherever seen by experts have brought forth much favorable comment.



President.

The following is the description of the President as it appears in the 1907 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, page "Form oblong, compressed, with a rather sharply pointed base and quadrangular apex with prominent point; color bright yellowish-brown with a few narrow broken black stripes near apex. Size large, 45 to 50 per pound; shell medium thickness for so large a nut, with thin and soft partitions, cracking easily; kernel long, rather deeply and narrowly grooved but plump and releasing shell easily; kernel (golden yellow) color bright and attractive, texture rather fine grained for so large a nut; flavor pleasant and free from astringency, quality very good."

"This variety is considered one of the most promising large sorts that has originated in Florida and is considered worthy of testing in that State and adjacent pecan districts."

In recommending the President to our patrons we have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that it is the most prolific large nut ever introduced. Coupling this with all the other superior points, makes it the most nearly perfect pecan nut ever introduced.

PECANS IN TEXAS. Read what Luther Burbank says. See page 10, this Catalog.

Pride of Coast. Description same as Columbia.

Randall. Originated and introduced by Dr. Curtis, of Alachua County, Florida, one of the pioneers in growing budded and improved pecans, who considers it among his best and most profitable sorts. Medium to large size, ovate; shell moderately thin; kernel plump and uniform, separating easily; quality very good, very few pops; tree vigorous and prolific; one of the most practical varieties.



Randall.

Rome. Description same as Columbia.

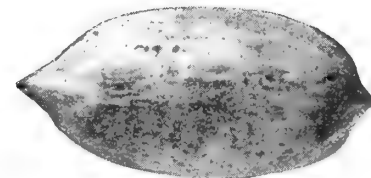
Russell No. 1. Large, oblong, somewhat ovoid; shell thick; the quality excellent; a good keeper, and a very showy nut. One of the most prolific of the extra large sorts.



Russell.

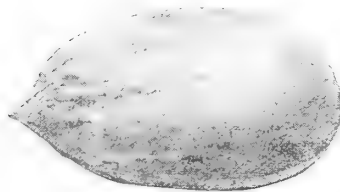
Russell No. 2. Very large, shell thick; the quality excellent; a good keeper, and a very showy nut. One of the most prolific of the extra large sorts.

Schley. Medium to large size, thin shell, plump, full kernel, fine rich flavor and bright, attractive appearance. One of the finest pecans grown, claimed by some to be standard of perfection. Tree moderately good grower and fairly prolific.

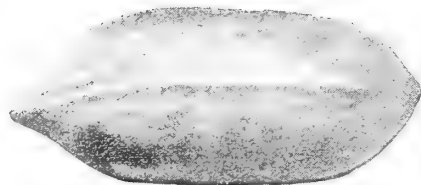


Schley.

For best results plant southern grown, acclimatized trees.



Stuart.



Van Deman.

Stuart. One of the oldest of the named varieties; nut somewhat short, ovoid in shape, shell thin. Partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good.

Van Deman. Very large nut. Shell quite thin, partitions thin and soft. Yields large percentage of meats. Size, shape and color of both nut and kernel exceptionally good; quality best. Trees vigorous, bear young and prolifically. Next to President, Bradley and Daisy we consider this the best nut in our list.

The Seedling Pecan.

Our experience with seedling Pecans is such that if we could only get seedling trees to plant we would still grow Pecans, and think them a good thing, but when budded or grafted trees can be had, we would not consider seedling trees.

Orders for Seedling Pecans are accepted with the specific understanding that we do not in any way guarantee the size or quality of nut the trees may produce. We believe, however, that the seedling trees we furnish will give as large a percentage of large soft shell nuts as trees secured from any other source. If seedling trees are to be planted we solicit your orders, believing our trees will give as good results as any you can secure.

Other Nut Trees.

English Walnut The well known Madeira nut of commerce. The walnut orchards of California are among the greatest wealth producers. The trees thrive in Southern Texas. The grafted trees produce nuts at an early age and are very productive. A fine stately tree with spreading head.

Japanese Walnuts. The only walnut that we can recommend for the lower South. In appearance of foliage resembles other walnuts. Trees are of rapid growth, inclined to make low spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. Leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green, making a desirable yard or street tree.

While all other types of walnuts when planted in the lower South die in a few years without any apparent cause other than lack of acclimatization, the Japanese thrives and



Florida Grown Japanese Walnuts.



Florida Grown Japanese Chestnuts.

produces abundant crops. The fruit is borne in great clusters, (see illustration), five and six-year-old trees often producing from 1-2 to 1 bushel of nuts. It is a neglected tree, not receiving the attention from fruit growers and farmers that it should.

Meats Easily Extracted. The shell of the Japanese Walnuts is thicker than that of the California or English, yet by no means a hard nut to extract the meat from. By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole. The ease with which the kernels can be extracted whole render them very valuable for confectionery and other purposes where whole nut kernels are used. Trees are heavy and stocky with an abundance of fibrous roots which renders the transplanting as easy as apple or peach trees.

Sieboldiana. Nut ovate, somewhat pointed; shell thicker than that of Persian or English walnut, but not as thick as the American; kernel full and plump with a rich butternut flavor, slightly less oily and better quality. What the Butternut is to the North this nut is to the South. Nuts are borne in large clusters; trees very prolific.

Cordiformis. Nut of a peculiar heart shape from whence it derives its name; kernel plump and full; excelling in flavor the Persian walnut. Kernels can be easily extracted whole, and owing to rich, sweet flavor are desirable for confectioners' work.

JAPANESE CHESTNUTS.

Japanese Mammoth Chestnut. Quite distinct from European varieties. Foliage long and narrow like the peach, of a beautiful dark green; makes a desirable lawn or yard tree. Bears young and abundantly. Nuts of enormous size, with from 3 to 6 in a bur. Its early bearing qualities and great productiveness of such large nuts are the wonder and admiration of all. No fruit collection is complete without it.

ALMOND

The Sweet, Thin Shelled Almonds of commerce such as are grown in quantities in California, promise to succeed in the Semi-Arid Regions of Texas as in no other section of the world. The planting of almonds in Texas is new and it will be a few years before much is known as to varieties that will succeed best. We are propagating and offering several of the best and most popular California varieties. Write us for further information which we will be glad to give as experiments demonstrate more fully the kinds and varieties best suited.

APPLES.

Jennings' Florida This variety has been grown in Baker county for a number of years by the late William Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any Northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good. A fine cooking apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Ben Davis (*New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.*) Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper, highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Early Harvest Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when full ripe. One of the best early apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Horse Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Maiden's Blush Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with fine evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September.

Red Astrachan Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich sub-acid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Red June Size medium; bright red; a well known and very valuable Southern apple; tree a fair grower and a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Rome Beauty Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Shockley Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

CRAB APPLE.

Transcendant Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and

core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Merritt, Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit four months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed by many for table use. Some fruit-growers plant mulberries to attract birds from other more valuable fruits.

Downing's Everbearing A good, large berry, more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold; tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; tree very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing This gives fruit three months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South as it should be. Ripening as it does in April and May, it comes at a season when home raised food for hogs and poultry is the scarcest of any season of the year. A few well grown trees will feed several hogs for a period of from 8 to 10 weeks. It is also fine for poultry and a dozen or more trees should be in every farm yard. It is cheapest and best hog and poultry food, while it lasts, that can be grown.

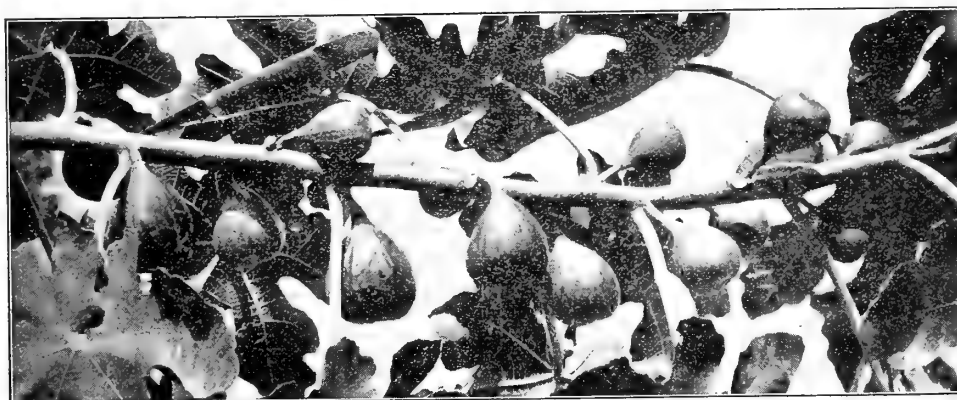
Merritt The earliest of all mulberries; fruit commences to ripen two or three weeks in advance of all others and continues to bear for three or four weeks. Berry large and well filled. Trees rank growers and commence to bear two or three years after planting. The most valuable of our list of mulberries.

Russian A favorite variety with many planters. Ripens latter part of April and first of May. Trees bear while very young. Entirely hardy for planting in all parts of the South.

Stubbs Large; black; vinous; excellent quality; very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

FIGS

The fig thrives in Texas and along the Gulf coast as in no other portion of the world. Until within the last few years it has been a neglected fruit, not receiving the attention of which it was worthy. It is one of the most, if not the most valuable of our domestic fruits. No fruit is more wholesome or healthful, having pleasant laxative properties found only in the fig. There is no fruit more easily grown or more thoroughly adapted to this section, as is proven by the hundreds of trees thriving in the door yards without any thought or care other than to pull and eat the luscious, health giving fruit when ripe, with little care in selecting varieties, and comparatively no expense. The fruit may be had from June until November.



Brunswick Fig; Limb on tree 16 months from planting; compare size of fruit with knife.

Commercial Fig Growing

is becoming a very important industry in the Gulf coast regions, mainly in the production of fruit for canning and preserving. Large profits have, for the past few years, been realized from orchards planted only a few years. In some sections where the industry is established, canning factories are contracting for the fruit several years in advance. The canned figs have been so favorably received, by the trade and the consumers, that the production is now, and probably will be for many years to come, far short of the demand. While the canning factory will probably always consume the greater portion of the figs produced, yet with the improved refrigerator and transportation facilities that we are enjoying, many thousand crates will be forwarded to market in fresh state.

Home Canning of Figs

If there is no canning factory in your community, start a small plant yourself, an outfit can be had, that will do just as good work as the big cannerys, at a cost of from \$12.50 up. With an outfit costing \$25.00 from 1200 to 2000 cans can be put up daily. "The giant oak from little acorns grow." From a small beginning you may establish a great industry in your community.



Lemon Fig Trained in Arboreal Form, 18 Months From Planting.

Culture and Pruning Figs should be planted from 12 to 15 feet apart on land thoroughly broken and well disked or pulverized. Cultivation should be shallow, commenced early and repeated often throughout the summer. The trees may be trained to grow either in an arboreal or bush form according to fancy of grower. The bush form, however, is generally adapted by the larger growers. To grow them in bush form the trees, when planted, should be cut back to from 3 to 5 inches. Trees thus pruned will send out vigorous sprouts of which only three or four should be allowed to grow, building the tree on this triple or quadruple base. When sprouts attain 12 to 15 inches growth they should be topped and two or three limbs made to form. These limbs in turn should be cut back to from 5 to 6 inches and other sets of limbs formed, continuing this method until tree is three or four years old, which will make a low, flat spreading top capable of producing an enormous quantity of fruiting limbs. To grow tree in arboreal form the tree should be cut back when planted to from 2 to 3 ft. When tree starts to grow leave only 3 of strongest limbs which should be subsequently pruned as in bush form.

Smyrna Fig The type or class producing the dried fig of commerce, imported principally from Smyrna. Only in recent years have they been successfully grown in California. It is not suited for humid regions, except for table purposes, requiring arid conditions and to be pollinated with pollen from the Capri (or wild fig) assisted by the wasp (*Blastophaga*) to produce perfect fruit suited for drying. The arid region of South and Southwestern Texas is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the perfect fig, as has been demonstrated by numerous tests and experiments. This opens another vast field of Texas possibilities.

Brown Turkey Medium size; color yellowish-brown; fruit tender, rich and sweet, of excellent quality. Tree of moderate growth; very prolific, comes into bearing young.

Brunswick Fruit very large and regular in outline; color dark violet; skin thin with firm texture for a fig; quality excellent, most reliable bearer and very prolific. Tree strong grower and if planted in fertile soil and given good care will mature perfect fruit first season after planting. (See illustration.) The Brunswick is so large that it can be as easily peeled, sliced and served with cream as peaches.

Capri (*Wild Fig of Southern Asia*.) Not an edible fruit, but is to be planted convenient to the Calimyrna or Smyrna fig orchard to furnish pollen for the *Blastophaga* wasp to pollinate the Calimyrna variety.

Calimyrna (*Smyrna Fig*.) This is the world-famous fig of commerce. It does not have perfect flowers and has to be pollinated by the *Blastophaga* wasp with pollen from the Capri fig trees that are infested with the *Blastophaga* growing near, from which branches of fruit are taken and hung in the trees. The *Blastophaga* wasp comes out of the Capri fig with the pollen of his body and enters the eye of the Smyrna fig pollinating the flowers. When thus pollinated they produce perfect fruit. Size large, lemon-yellow in color, pulp reddish amber; of supreme richness and quality unsurpassed. Contains large per cent. sugar, almost curing themselves on the trees.

Celestial Known to all lovers of figs. The fruit is medium to small, color bluish or violet yellow; flesh rich and tender, very sweet—so sweet and tender that you can eat without peeling, and when weather is favorable will preserve themselves on the tree. It is the hardiest variety we have—hence reliable further north. This is one of the varieties chiefly used for canning purposes. Trees commence maturing fruit thirty months from planting, vigorous grower and very prolific. Generally considered the business fig.

Green Ischia Color when ripe light transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Size medium to large. Tree strong, upright growth, very prolific; commences bearing young. Next to Celestial in point of hardness.

Lemon Large, lemon-yellow, flesh creamy-white shading to amber around seed cells. Trees very prolific, bear young, two full crops each year. Being light color makes a most beautiful preserve. Trees harder than most varieties.

Magnolia Size medium to large, elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with purplish-brown flush; pulp dull red. Its value lies in its firmness and solidity, which enable it to hold together in processing; in its peculiar texture of skin, its carrying qualities, flavor, even, uniform size and remarkable productiveness. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 figs the same year they are planted. The second year a profitable crop is practically assured. In the coast belt section the *Magnolia* attains a flavor and character closely resembling the famous Smyrna fig, which is far superior to figs grown in other sections. This is the variety most largely planted in Texas coast country for canning and preserving, and the kind from which the new and popular skinless pressed figs are made.

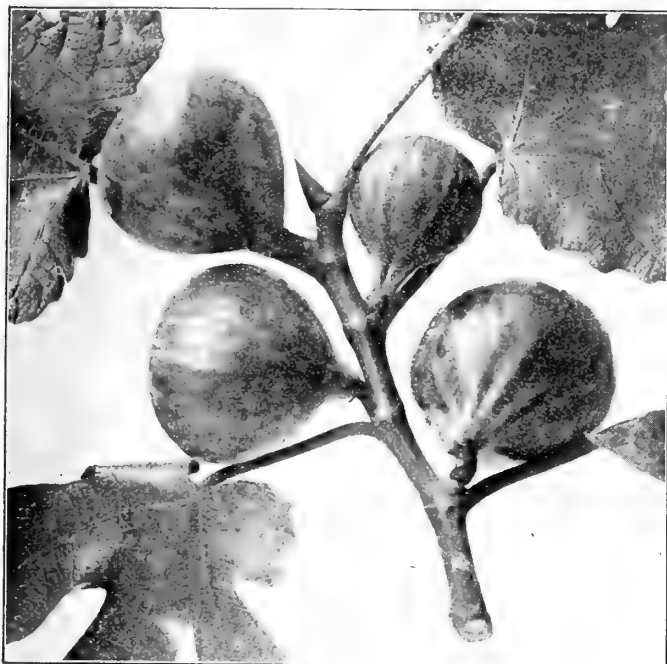
Mission (*California Black*.) It is the oldest variety and best-known fig in Mexico and along the border. Size large, very showy, color deep mahogany violet; pulp white shading to red or bright amber around seed cells; sweet and good. Tree strong, vigorous growth. For quick, abundant returns of fine fruit no variety in our list is more desirable. A good variety for canning or preserving, being large and easily handled.

Economy in Tree Buying

Is not governed by
cheapness of trees,
but by quality and
their adaptability
for your locality.



Canned Figs.



Celestial Figs.

Some of the varieties described have dark flesh; these are edible while the fruit is still hard; the light flesh varieties have to become quite soft before they can be eaten, they being more astringent.

For Best and Surest Results Use Only

Southern grown trees for Southern planting. We have them, we know them. We can help you select varieties and kinds best for your locality.

Castata. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four sided; skin salmon yellow, flesh light yellow streaked with dark, few seed, astringent until ripe, then very fine. Tree distinct, rapid, upright growth.

Dia Dia Maru. Tree of rather open growth with distinct, light foliage; fruit medium size; shape flat like a tomato slightly four-sided; flesh nearly white; quality fine; astringent until fully ripe.

Hacheya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point. Diameter 3 inches, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Color of skin, reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow, few seed. Tree vigorous, shapely, very prolific; astringent until fully ripe.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light bluish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins near the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and free bearer, dark flesh type, not astringent.

Okame. Large, unusually oblate, color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; yellow flesh with few seeds; more astringent than any of the light meat type.

Triumph. Originated near Sanford, Fla., from seed obtained in Japan. Quality best; size medium; tomato shape; color, yellow, tinged with carmine; very productive; flesh of rich golden yellow, quite astringent until fully ripe, when it is one of the best flavored varieties. Trees very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish, conical pointed; skin very smooth; diameter 3 inches longitudinally, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin light yellow changing to bright red at maturity; flesh yellow, seedless astringent until fully ripe, then it is the best of the Japanese persimmons. This variety has been more popular for market purposes than any other. Very prolific, coming into bearing at an early age.

Japanese Persimmon

(*Diospyros Kaki.*)

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons in the South, both for market and home consumption is not an experiment so far as the production of the fruit is concerned. A few years ago there were but few markets that would handle the fruit to advantage, as but few people knew its value, and that it should not be eaten until quite ripe and soft. In markets where it has been offered for several years people have learned its value, and how to eat it, and the demand for the fruit is rapidly increasing at remunerative prices. It should be in every fruit collection for the home and local market. Shipments have been made to England with good results.

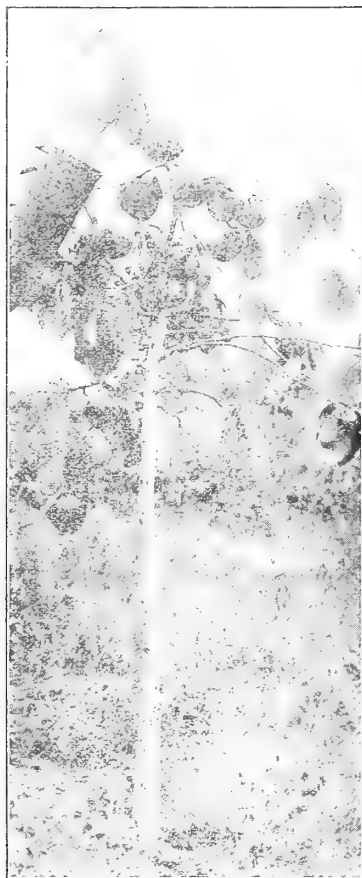
The Japanese Persimmon when grafted on the native Persimmon roots will grow on a wide range of soil in the South, and is adapted from Southern Florida to the Virginias; will grow well on light sandy soils and is better adapted for very poor land than any other fruit. Fruit for the market should be shipped just as it begins to mature, and directions as to how to eat should be printed on each wrapper, and fruitdealers should be instructed to display only the ripe fruit.

Tsuru. Long pointed variety; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange color with dark coloring near seed, of which there are very few; very astringent until fully ripe. Trees very prolific.

Vining's Winter. Originated at Ormond, Fla., and as name implies, holds on the trees until mid-winter. Size medium; round, somewhat flattened. Color reddish yellow, marked with brownish spots; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet and good. Trees vigorous and prolific. Few seed, astringent until quite ripe.



Tane-Nashi Persimmon.



Persimmon Tree, 18 months from planting.

Yeddo-Ichi. Very smooth and regular in outline, with slight depression at blossom end. Color darker red than most varieties; flesh darkish brown color, nearly purple at seed; one of the dark meated type; good to eat while still hard, and is very delicious when soft. Tree a heavy bearer, very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shape, somewhat 4-sided; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellow; generally seedless; quality good. Tree rather open growth, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest Japanese Persimmons, it is the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally by $2\frac{1}{4}$ transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually begin finding ripe specimens on the tree the latter part of August, and it continues to ripen until December, the trees often hanging full of luscious fruit until Christmas.

PEARS

For many years a very popular and profitable fruit in the south. The last few years the LeConte and other varieties that have been most largely planted failed to produce crops, causing interest in pear growing to lag. The introduction of the Cincincis a few years ago, and the introduction by us this year of the **Suwanee**, and **Apple** varieties, which bear heavy annual crops will in a few years place the Pear industry back onto its old footing.

The varieties we list other than the Cincincis, Suwanee and Apple are those that thrive best in the Lower South. As a rule Pears should never be allowed to ripen on the trees; pick them when about grown or matured and ripen in a dark, close place.

Southern Grown Pears are especially recommended for canning. When properly canned or preserved they compare with any other variety. A pear that will bear will always pay.



Cincincis Pears, from Crop 1907. Bears Every Year.

The Pear Industry was at one time very promising in Texas. Blight killed both the trees and the industry. The introduction of the Apple, Cincincis and Suwanee varieties, which are more blight resistant, promises to revive an interest in pear growing.

Apple A truly good pear originating near Palatka, Fla., from Japan Pear parentage, the hardest strain of pears we have. The shape and general appearance of the fruit much resembles an apple, hence its name. (See illustration.) Large size measuring 3 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, very uniform in size and form. Color light green shading to lemon yellow with small russett spots, and slight tinge of color on sun side; flesh snow white, crisp, juicy, rather sweet and good quality. It is not coarse and grainy like so many of the Sand pears and many of the Japanese type. Better quality than LeConte and ripens with it. Best of all points it bears. Note Special Price List in back of catalog.

Bartlett The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular, yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy.

Cincincis New, originating in South Florida where it produces heavy annual crops. A member of our manager's family visited the original tree a number of years past, hanging full of beautiful fruit; while LeConte, Keiffer and other varieties in the same vicinity were practically barren. The variety has been fruited, coming into early bearing and giving excellent results in several sections of the lower South. We have no hesitancy in recommending it for southern Texas. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, more exempt from blight than the LeConte, and comes into bearing at an early age, usually producing fruit the fourth or fifth year after planting. Fruit is large, irregular in shape, color light green overspread with yellow and red; flesh juicy, brittle, of somewhat coarse grain.

but of good quality. In point of quality it is far superior to the famous Keiffer. Ripe in August and September. If picked when hard and placed in a dry, dark, close place, it mellows nicely and becomes very delicious. Very prolific and valuable for canning, pickles and preserves. We can recommend this Pear and some of them should be included in every order.

Mr. Wm. Macklin, of Dinsmore, Fla., one of the best known and most progressive fruit growers in Northern Florida recently said of the Cincinco:

"The Cincinco is a pear that is resistant to blight and bears heavy every year. I have one tree in a LeConte orchard; the LeContes have blighted badly and have borne no fruit for several years, but the Cincinco bears full every year and has never blighted to hurt."

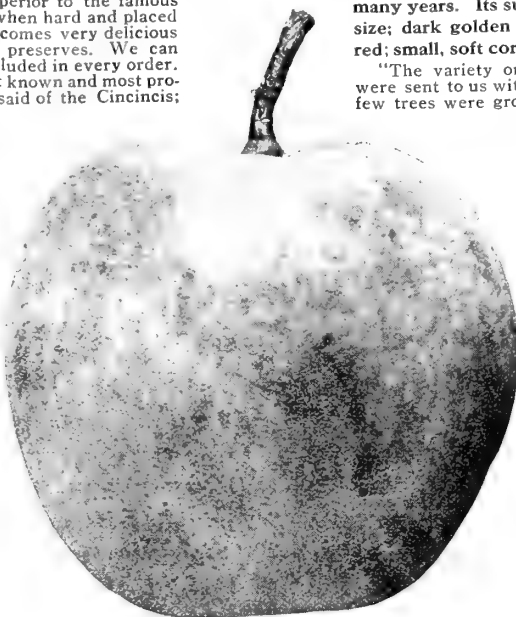
Early Harvest Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, bluish next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Garber The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific qualities of Keiffer and LeConte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles the Keiffer, but is of superior flavor.

Keiffer Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. Extremely prolific and very valuable.

Le Conte A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Owing to the decrease in amount of damage from blight during past few years and high prices received for Pears shipped, many new orchards of LeConte are being planted.

Suwanee This is the New Pear for which the introducers, offered a premium of \$50.00 and a dozen of the trees for a name. Introduced by The Griffing Bros. Co., Jacksonville, Fla., who say of it: "It is the most promising acquisition in fruits introduced in



Apple Pears.

many years. Its superior points are, Regular and uniform in shape and size; dark golden russet over a yellow ground, slightly tinged with red; small, soft core; good quality; regular and prolific bearer."

"The variety originated in South Georgia. Buds from original tree were sent to us with sample of fruit for testing about eight years ago. A few trees were grown from the buds and planted in our test orchards. In 1905 there were a few specimens, and in 1906 a fair crop for young trees; a big crop in 1907, notwithstanding the general shortage in the fruit crop, especially pears, and another crop this year bigger than ever. The trees were planted near Le Conte, Keiffer and other varieties of Pears, nearly all of which succumbed from blight."

"Fruit large size, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ across; shape oblong, tapering gracefully from middle with full, plump, rounded ends; skin tough and firm; color dark golden russet over a yellow ground with a slight tinge of red. Very attractive and showy. Flesh clear white, crisp, tender and good. Mellows evenly, and is especially desirable for slicing and eating with cream and sugar, same as peaches. Cooks quickly, holding together well. Slight, soft core; few seed."

"The most desirable all-around Pear we have ever seen grown in the South."

"The best point of all--It bears when others fail."

See What Others Who Have Sampled and Handled it Say.

H. B. WILLIAMS, INC., Wholesale Commission Merchants, Philadelphia, Pa. The new Florida pear received. It is attractive and shapely and has also the qualities of a canner and preserver, its rugged, russet appearance is mute evidence of good shipping qualities. We believe you have produced a good all-around market pear.

H. E. STOCKBRIDGE, Editor Southern Ruralist. In appearance, it is certainly unusually attractive. I am sure these pears will sell on appearance alone.

CRENSHAW BROS., Commission Merchants, Tampa, Fla. The Suwanee pears received. The fruit is excellent, the best we have ever seen grown in our state, in fact it compares favorably with the California Bartlett.

GRAPES

Texas, with its vast area and varied conditions, offers a wide range to the varieties of grapes that will succeed within its borders, embracing the standard American class so generally grown throughout the country, the sturdy old Southern Muscadine and the Vinifera or so-called California grape. Each of these has its advantages either in the climatic conditions, soil, or season of ripening.

STANDARD AMERICAN CLASS.

In the more humid sections of Eastern Texas, in Louisiana and along the Gulf coast, these varieties give good results. The vines come into bearing quickly, yielding fruit usually the second year. The vines require but little space in the yard or garden, and if not planted for commercial purposes should be for home use, for wine and unfermented grape juice.

Concord Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. The most popular of native Grapes.

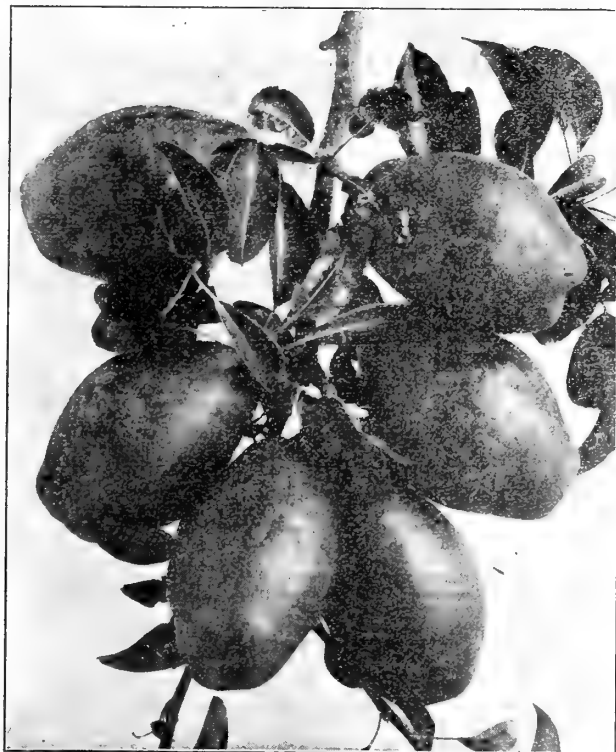
Cynthiana Originated in Arkansas where it is supposed to have been found growing wild; bunches medium size, quite compact, berry small to medium, black with blue bloom, sweet, spicy and juicy, very fine flavor and an exceptionally good wine grape; vine vigorous and healthy.

Delaware A standard variety and favorite market sort. Too well known to need description or recommendation by us. Bunches well formed and solid. Berries medium size, a beautiful pinkish red, heavy bloom. One of the best and most reliable trellis or bunch grapes.

Elvira Vine enormous grower, very productive; inclined to overbear, no rot to speak of, bunches small to medium; very compact; pale and green with white bloom; sometimes tinged with red streaks when ripe; almost transparent to pulp; sweet, very tender and juicy. Ripens about ten days later than Concord; very promising variety for Florida.

Moore's Early Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord; valuable for market.

Niagara White; bunch and berry large; very showy, and as hardy and productive as the Concord; a superb white grape, and one of the most profitable grown.



New Suwanee Pear.
A Pear That Will Bear.

VINIFERA VARIETIES

Often referred to as California grapes. These varieties have been planted for a number of years in the arid regions of South and Southwestern Texas, and have proven themselves thoroughly adapted, producing enormous crops of perfect fruit borne in large, fine bunches. Ripening from three to five weeks ahead of the same varieties in California, the only other section in the United States where they can be successfully grown.

Black Hamburg A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

Golden Chasselas A most excellent grape; bunches large; berries round, and larger than those of the Chasselas de Fontainebleau; skin thin, amber color when fully ripe; flesh tender, delicious.

Gros Colman Bunches large, thick-shouldered; berries very large, round; skin rough, dark-purple or black; flesh coarse, but juicy and sweet.

Malvoisa A fine, black grape. Medium-size berries, borne in moderate-size bunches. Very rich and sweet, with tender skin.

Mission A very rich, sweet grape. Borne in loose clusters. Berries medium size, color purplish pink. Exceptionally well adapted for hot, dry sections. It is the variety known as the El Paso grape.

Muscat of Alexandria Bunches large, long, and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins.

Rose of Peru (*Black Prince*.) Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish-black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety.

Sultana Bunches compact, tapering; berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming pale yellow as it ripens; pulp tender, seedless.

Thompson's Seedless A medium-sized grape with fine clusters and no seeds. A great favorite for family use, both fresh and for raisins. A very strong grower.

White Tokay Large, oval, tender, juicy and rich; vigorous grower.



Vinifera Grapes Growing at Corpus Christie.

Varieties Especially Adapted to the Coast Sections More Subject to Humidity Than the Vinifera Varieties We List.

Black Spanish A small-clustered, black grape. Very rich and sweet. Berries medium to small size. The most universally successful grape in South and Southwestern Texas. Has proved its adaptability after many years' test.

Herbmont A grape of the Black Spanish type. Produces great quantities of fine fruit. Berries medium size and produced in close, compact bunches. A good variety for growing on arbors, covering a great surface in a short time.

Sweetwater A small, sweet grape. Berries in small clusters. Among the first table grapes to ripen, being very early and fine. Valuable for home consumption.

MUSCADINE Type of Grapes This free-growing species is one which is really a success in the extreme South. It does fairly well in the tropics, and is by far the best type of grape for South Texas and the Gulf coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby and a very welcome one; is free from all diseases and never decays. The product is very large and cultivation reduced to simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on arbor or high trellis and never trim.

Eden Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster. Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes, coming in season immediately after the "bunch" grapes are over; fills a long-felt want as a table grape.

Flowers Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries. Last of October, or from 4 to 6 weeks later than Scuppernong.

James Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of North Carolina, say: "We exhibited this grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and one-half pounds per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. Berries very large, easily measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter."

Scuppernong Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish-purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity, middle of August.



Scuppernong Grapes.



Pecan Tree
Variegated Yucca

Magnolia Grandiflora
Amoor River Privet Hedges

Cedar Deodora

Texas Cottonwood Sycamore

Catalpa Speciosa

View in Our Grounds, Showing Pleasing Effect Obtained with Trees We Offer.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

SHADE TREES, CONIFERS, ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING
SHRUBS, AND VINES, HEDGE PLANTS, ETC.

Home is Where We Live, where the good wife spends ninety per cent. of her time; where the children are reared, and where the men folks spend, or should spend, their nights and Sundays. Home life, home surroundings, do more to mould the minds and tastes of the young than any other single item. This being true, home should be the most sacred spot on earth. No pains should be spared to make it comfortable, pleasant and attractive.

The Best Investment a Home Owner Can Make is in a judiciously selected order for shade trees, shrubs and plants to embellish and beautify the home, no matter how humble and plain it may be. There is no other kind of improvement where a little money goes so far and adds so much real value in a few years.

Selection and Arrangement In selecting and arranging ornamental trees and shrubbery, the character and style of growth of each tree and plant should be noted and considered. The larger and more rapid-growing kinds should be planted sufficient distance apart and from buildings to prevent crowding and growing into unshapely forms. Deciduous and Evergreen Shade Trees should be interspersed so that you will get benefit of the additional shade in summer and light in winter, but with Evergreen Trees so placed that the yard or grounds will not look bare and skinny when leaves are off the deciduous kinds. Small trees and shrubs are best grouped in open spaces between the larger-growing kinds in corners and near buildings. Conifers and small-growing evergreen trees, especially those adapted to shaping into fancy heads, can be utilized to advantage either singly or in groups of two or three each.

Conform to nature as closely as conditions will allow, avoid straight rows and square setting unless for street planting, and occasionally, for hedges, borders and avenues. Graceful curves winding between the larger-growing specimens is more pleasing and artistic than straight drives, walks and rows.

If in doubt as to arrangement and kinds of trees and shrubs to plant, we are always glad to give the benefit of our experience and assist in both selection and arrangement.

For customers desiring our assistance, sending us amount of money they wish to spend with their order, together with a rough diagram giving dimensions of yard and showing location of buildings and trees already planted, if any, also gates and entrances, walks and drives—if latter have been laid out, together with as full details as possible, and suggestions as to some of the trees they would like, we will prepare landscape plans, showing position of all trees, plants and vines, and send with the order.

Our Stock of Ornamentals while limited

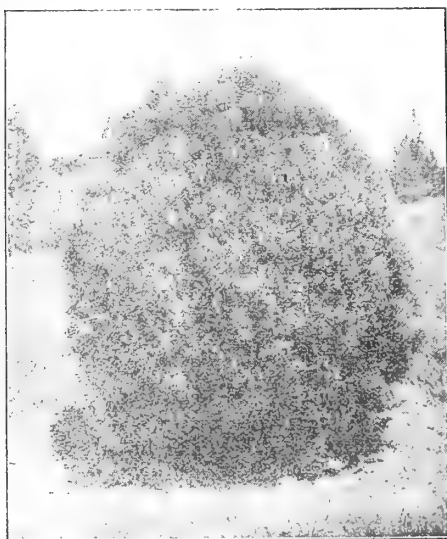
as to the number of varieties to the most easily cared-for trees, shrubs and vines, such as used in our own grounds, and such as have given our customers such universal satisfaction. We are adding to this list as tests show the adaptability of other sorts. With such a list of trees to select from, and with the knowledge from years of experience, we can please you.

Conifers. Most easily cared for and pleasing of all ornamental trees or shrubs. Especially desirable for cemetery.

Aurea Nana. (Arborvitae.) A new, attractive variety. Very popular. Of rather dwarf habit, with exceedingly compact, well rounded heads; beautiful golden tipped foliage. A perfect gem for garden or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. Very desirable for planting in pots and tubs for porch, office or house decoration.

Auria Orientalis. (Arborvitae.) A graceful, upright growing tree attaining a height of 15 to 18 ft. Comparatively rapid growth, always retaining an upright pyramidal form, but of open growth. Its deep-green foliage with light-golden tips make it one of the most artistic and attractive of the arborvitae family. Very effective for grouping with those of more compact growth.

Elegantissima. (Arborvitae.) A beautiful, compact growth, with peculiar, rounded heads different from other varieties. Foliage fine, with a distinct, attractive shade of green. Very desirable and attractive for use either as single specimens or in groups with others.



Aurea Nana Arborvitae.



Rosedale Arborvitae—Used as a Border.

Semper Aurescens. (Arborvitae.) A golden-tipped arborvitae of especially fine form. Comparatively compact head, fine foliage heavily tipped with yellow. One of the best, and should be generally planted. Good either as single specimen or in groups.

Compacti. (Arborvitae.) Very compact, forms symmetrical, well-rounded heads. Grows to 12 or 15 feet in height. Beautiful, dark-green foliage. A handsome tree for yard or lawn.

Golden. (Arborvitae.) A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue, similar to Compacti; for best effect should be grouped with Compacti and Rosedale varieties.

Pyramidal. (Arborvitae.) Erect, symmetrical growth, close and compact. Grows to a considerable height. Makes most pleasing effect.

Rosedale. (Arborvitae.) A handsome variety originated in Southern Texas. Very compact growth, symmetrical, rounded head. Foliage fine and feathery, of dark, bluish-green cast, making it unique and distinctive in appearance. Rapid growth while young. Makes a most attractive border for roadway or yard. If only a

few Arborvitae are to be ordered include some of these. They will surely please.

Oriental. (Arborvitae.) An extraordinarily clean-looking plant that strikes the finer feelings of everyone who sees it. Gives an artistic touch to the yard or grounds that few other plants have. Perfectly hardy. Grows well in any soil.

IF IN DOUBT

As to Kinds and Varieties of Ornamental Trees,
Plants or Roses for Your Yard or
Grounds Let Us Help You Select.

We know the kinds and varieties we offer; their habit of growth, their range of adaptability. You may have the benefit of this knowledge. Send us amount you wish to spend, and suggestions of what you think you would like. We will make the selection as carefully as if for our own planting.



Oriental Arborvitae.

Cedar Deodora. A stately tree of great beauty, foliage glaucous-green; spreading, feathery branches. Perfectly adapted to cotton-belt section. The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. Attains a height of 50 to 75 feet. The most graceful yard tree we have.

Red Cedar. Dark-green foliage. Grows in upright, conic form. Beautiful tree while young. Grows to large size, always retaining its pleasing, artistic appearance.

Pyramidal Cypress. A most attractive tree, growing in a graceful and slender, pyramidal form. Attains considerable height. Beautiful either small or large.

Retinospora Plumosa. A Japanese Cypress of rare beauty. Rapid growth. Exquisite, plume-like foliage; slender, graceful branches; very handsome.

Deciduous Shade Trees

Especialy desirable where a quick summer shade is wanted.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China Tree. Assumes a dense, spreading head resembling a gigantic umbrella. Planted in groups of three or four trees, they soon form a beautiful, rounded canopy of green, making a cool retreat and lounging place away from the hot summer's sun. Very desirable for streets or avenues. (See illustration.)

Carolina Poplar. A rapid-growing and desirable shade tree. Largely used for street planting. Is symmetrical and handsome as maple and makes a large tree in a few years. (See prices below.)



Magnolia Grandiflora Tree.

Lombardy Poplar. Tall, pyramidal growth. Very stately and attractive.

Texas Cottonwood. A very rapid-growing shade tree, and desirable where a quick shade is wanted. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. More rapid growth and we believe a better tree for the South than Carolina Poplar.

Sycamore. A rapid-growing tree that assumes massive proportions. Symmetrical and shapely. Strikingly attractive appearance either small or large. (See illustration.) Remarkable for its clear, white trunk and limbs with large, bright-green leaves. Succeeds in all grades of soil. Stands smoky atmosphere of cities, thrives near seashore. In all, the most desirable tree we know of for a quick, permanent shade.

Tulip Tree. A rapid-growing tree with large, peculiar-shaped, light-green foliage. Trunk is smooth, clean and straight; broad, spreading branches. Bears a profusion of large, tulip-shaped flowers in June. Very desirable trees for either street planting, private or public grounds.

Catalpa Speciosa. A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree; Broad, spreading branches. Has a delicate flower borne in large clusters. A very desirable wood; in some sections many trees are planted to be utilized for fence posts and railroad ties.

Catalpa Bungii. (Umbrella Catalpa.) These trees are budded high on Catalpa Speciosa. Makes very attractive, round heads like a huge umbrella. A most valuable and handsome yard or street tree. We cannot recommend it too highly.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

Magnolia Grandiflora. The queen of flowering evergreen trees. The well-known Magnolia of our native forests. Grows to immense size; always beautiful from little tree to giant of the forest. Large, pure white flowers. The grandest evergreen shade tree grown. Our stock is nursery-grown; has been once and twice transplanted and are finely rooted.

Camphor Tree Handsome evergreen tree; compact growth; attains a height of 30 to 40 feet if allowed room. A desirable and beautiful tree, either small or large, when planted singly or in groups. Well suited for large hedges or borders. Can be trimmed in any desired shape. A handsome and desirable ornamental tree.

Cherry Laurel. (Prunus Carolina.) Sometimes called Wild Olive. A beautiful, dark, glossy-leaved, evergreen tree that can be trained in any desired shape. Naturally grows compact and forms well-shaped, rounded head; most desirable evergreen shade tree; grows to moderate size. Especially desirable for lawns and yards where a tree that can be trained into artistic and fancy shapes is desired. Makes a good hedge. Hardy and healthy, with a strikingly clean appearance.

SUCCULENTS.

Agava ("Century Plants") Are among the most beautiful and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropic gardening. Desirable for borders and hedges.

Agava Americana Variegata Leaves beautifully striped with cream yellow. A splendid ornamental. Quite hardy.

Aagva Neglecta Rich blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. A handsome, large growing sort. Quite hardy.

Agava Sisiana ("The Sisal Hemp Plant") Valuable fibre plant furnishing the finest fibre for ropes. Desirable plant of neat, attractive appearance.

Cactus Triangularis Of strong climbing habit of growth. In pots will grow on trellis or rack to several feet in height. Odd and very attractive for porch or conservatory.

Cactus Pedilanthus Tithymaloides ("Red Bird Cactus") A West India plant with thick fleshy leaves and small red showy flowers. A very curious plant of easy growth.

Yucca Aloifolia ("Spanish Bayonet or Dagger") Hardy throughout the Gulf coast country. Flowers borne in a large cluster from the top of the stalk, often two feet or more in length. Plant very ornamental at any size. Desirable for borders.

Yucca Variegata Similar to the above but the leaves are beautifully striped with white. Very desirable.

Sansevieria Zeylanica ("Bowstring Hemp") A valuable fibre plant as well as an exceedingly beautiful decorative plant. Leaves are sword shaped, finely marked with green and white.



A Cosy Nook Under Texas Umbrella Trees.

Loquat or Japan Medlar. A very desirable lawn or yard tree. For complete description and prices see fruit department.

Kumquat. Excellent yard tree. Nothing handsomer when hanging full of bright golden fruit. An attractive border tree. For full description and prices see under Citrus Fruits.

Miscellaneous Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants.

Althea or Rose of Sharon. This is one of the most desirable, deciduous-flowering shrubs. Produces flowers in great profusion for three months. Colors white and pink. Price 2 ft. trees 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10.

Crape Myrtle. A hardy, deciduous shrub thriving throughout the South, but not appreciated to the extent it ought to be. Produces throughout the hot summer months great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the lower South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac so common in the North. Makes a most charming flowering hedge. Single specimens can be made to form very handsome, small shade trees.

Purple. Produces large quantities of rich purple flowers.

Crimson. A dark, strong pink. Flowers produced in immense spikes or clusters, most gorgeous and best of all.

White. Not as good growers as either Purple or Crimson. Very delicate, attractive flower.

PRICES: 2 to 3 ft. Grade 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.00 per 100; 3 to 5 ft. Grade 40c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25 per 100; 5 to 7 ft. 75c.

Dogwood. (*Cornus Florida.*) A small tree with dark-green foliage, spreading branches and large, white, showy bracts about the flowers. A most striking flowering ornamental tree.

Hydrangea Grandiflora. A splendid shrub, bearing large, showy branches of pure white flowers. Blooms profusely. A most satisfactory ornamental shrub. Grows well in nearly all soils. One of the best shrubs in cultivation.

Japan Tea Plants. Plants from which the tea of commerce is produced. Thrives throughout the cotton belt. Hardy, and needs but little care; beautiful, dark-green foliage; compact growth; flowers quite showy. A novelty and a desirable yard tree.

Poinciana. Dwarf. Has gorgeous clusters of bright-red flowers. Grows into form of small tree.

Golden Bamboo. Grows in clusters and has handsome, golden-colored stems.

Pampas Grass Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side.

Hedge Plants Nothing adds so much to the yard or grounds as a well kept hedge.

Privet Amoor River Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected the first year after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 15 to 18 inches may be given.

This is so much superior for the South to the California Privet that we recommend it in any place where a hedge is wanted as best. It is the only one that will retain its leaves all the year in either the South or North; is perfectly hardy, and can be trained into any shape desired.

California Privet A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere. Desirable for borders.

CLIMBERS

Honeysuckle Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow; a rank climber. **Japan Golden** has beautiful golden-tinged foliage. **Everblooming**, as its name indicates, is almost always in bloom.

Wistaria Japanese Purple; rank grower, suitable for training over summer houses. Among the most desirable climbing vines to be had.

A Few Dollars Judiciously Invested

IN TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBBERY FOR THE HOME WILL ENHANCE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY. MANY TIMES ITS COST EACH YEAR.

No wise Home-owner can afford to delay the improvement of his property in this, the most inexpensive and effective way.



Sycamore Tree.

Tropical and Semi-Tropical

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY, PECULIARLY ADAPTED FOR SOUTH TEXAS PLANTING.

Acacia The shittim wood of sacred writings. A fine shade and ornamental tree. The varieties thriving best here are of Australian origin. A tree very rich in tannin and in some sections is planted for that purpose. We offer two varieties, *Melaleucyon*, one of the strongest-growing sorts; a fine, symmetrical one, with ascending top, beautiful, shiny-leaved evergreen, well adapted for roadside planting. *Floribundi*, the best flowering sort; for long periods is a perfect, huge bouquet of yellow flowers mingled with handsome, feathery foliage.

Anacuita A beautiful, flowering tree little known outside of Rio Grande Valley. Foliage is dark, glaucous-green, whitish on underside. Flowers are white, with dark centers; borne in clusters throughout the year; produces a small berry resembling olive. Tree is sometimes called Texas olive. Begins to bloom when quite small. Grows to 30 or more feet in height, with round, compact head, and when in bloom resembles a huge snowball. Thrives well where irrigated; stands drouth well.

Casuarina ("Australian Pine.") A strikingly handsome tree with drooping branches and needle-like foliage. They are odd but beautiful. A very quick growth and desirable for semi-tropical countries.

Ebony Often called Black Ebony. A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but in time makes a large, spreading tree. Foliage dark-green; wood extremely hard; dark in color and takes a high polish. Thrives exceptionally well in our semi-tropical soil.

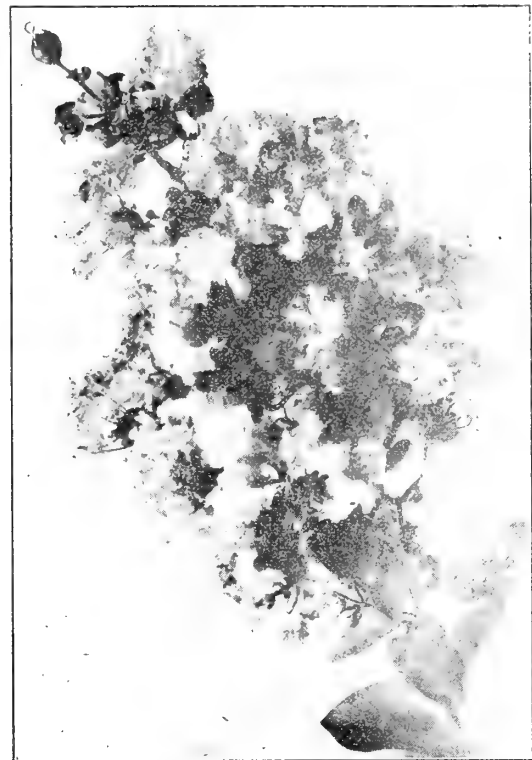
Eucalyptus This family of trees are among the most rapid-growing in the world; are especially well adapted to Semi-Tropic Texas, trees having attained 30 feet in height and 18 inches diameter of trunk in less than 3 years. Wood is valuable for many commercial purposes, being durable and strong. Thousands of acres have been planted for timber in California. Nowhere do they thrive better than in all parts of Semi-Tropic Texas. Their rapid, upright growth and clean, uniform foliage make them valuable for shade, ornament and roadside planting. Thrive best in deep, sandy soil and with moderate moisture make immense growth. We offer two best varieties for this section.

Rustrata Peculiarly adapted to sections with some alkali and subject to frost; of most rapid growth; strong, upright growth; very handsome. Timber especially good for posts, etc.

Rudis A more shapely tree of spreading growth, also adapted to regions with some alkali and frost. Its spreading growth and heavier foliage make it more desirable for street planting and for wind-breaks. For wind-break purposes they should be planted in double rows about 10 ft. apart each way.



Eucalyptus 18 months from planting.



Crape Myrtle.

Ficus Ealstica India Rubber tree. A valuable rubber-producing tree. Very rapid growth, with magnificent, broad leaves and red leaf shields. A most beautiful tree or plant.

Ficus Syacmorus ("Pharaoh's Fig.") Leaves ovate, peculiar but attractive. Quick growth and desirable. An odd tree especially suited for the coast regions.

Grevilla Robusta So called Australian silk-leaved oak. A handsome tree with fern-like foliage, well adapted to semi-tropic conditions; especially recommended for ornamental and avenue planting. Strong, upright growth, rich, finely colored foliage.

Non-Bearing Mulberry A variety of (*Morus*) mulberry with only staminate flowers, setting no fruit. Foliage especially luxuriant, growth of tree rapid. It makes a clean, desirable tree for lawn or yard where the fruiting sorts are objectionable on account of the dropping of fruit. As the mulberry is one of our grandest quick-growth shade trees, this is especially valuable.

Pepper Tree This is "Schrines Molle," a rarely beautiful shade and ornamental tree adapted to dry climate. Has wonderfully beautiful foliage, hanging in finely-laced fronds. The pistillate trees bear brilliant red berries in great profusion, following charming, dainty, cream-like flowers.

Retama A fine native, but known in the greenhouse trade as *Parkinsonia*. Hardy from middle Texas south. A strikingly beautiful ornamental tree producing during most of the year masses of yellow flowers, set off by graceful foliage. There are two distinct types known locally as *Retama Chinoza* and *Retama-verde*, both produce abundance of bloom. Smooth-barked evergreen, of rapid growth, glossy foliage; attains large size.

Salt Cedar This tree is *Tamoxix Gallace*, usually, though others of this same family are locally called Salt Cedar. They are not really cedars. A most charmingly unique tree imaginable. A tree of it will make a gnarled, old, twisted trunk of most nique pattern in a few years and look as if centuries old. Top is rich and green, furnishing most beautiful shade. This is the only tree worthy of the name (tree) that will survive salt conditions at many points along the coast. Will grow away from salt water and in high altitudes, and in quite cold climates.

Sterculia Diversifolia Another of the Australian desert trees well adapted to this climate. In Southern California is used for shading walks, as its roots will not raise and break the surface of walk as so many do. A handsome evergreen foliage of two diverse sorts, hence the name *Diversifolia*.

TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

Have a Richness of Growth, a Grandeur and an Air of Refinement about them found in no other trees.

Their gorgeous Flowers and pleasing Tropical Effects are admired by all.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Vines.

The tropical shrubs and vines are especially desirable. The flowers are most gorgeous.

Allamanda Hendersonii

bush or to climb.

Dark-green foliage. Magnificent, golden-yellow flowers four to six inches across. Can be trained either as a

Allamanda Verifolia

Similar to above but with smaller foliage and flowers.

Agratia

A native shrub of slow growth, with holly-like, evergreen foliage that turns with slightest cold to autumn colors but regaining its green color almost at once. It bears profusely a currant-like red fruit; very good for jelly. It makes a desirable, effective hedge; especially suited to arid climate.

Bougainvillia

A most beautiful vine of rapid growth adapted to Semi-Tropic Texas. It seems to delight in a dry climate with plenty of moisture for its roots. Its flowers are produced continuously in great profusion. Flowers are small, yellow, surrounded by very showy bracts varying from a purplish-red to a terra-cotta color; borne in immense clusters or spikes. If vine is killed back by frost, soon replaces itself and is in flower again inside of a year. They make a striking feature in the Brownsville gardens. Succeeds on a variety of soils.

Cestrum Parqui

("Nigh Blooming Jessamine.") A desirable quick-growth vine; blooms while small, flowers creamy-yellow, intensely sweet.

Ceniza

A native shrub or bush with ashy foliage, producing attractive pink or purplish flowers throughout the year. A very fine tree for lawn either singly or in groups with others. A good hedge plant, making a most beautiful and attractive hedge or border. Will withstand considerable cold.

English Ivy

A good, old vine well known by all. It thrives exceptionally well in all parts of Texas. Covers brick or adobe walls with surprising quickness. No other plant gives such a charming richness to wall surface. Young plants when starting should be protected from mid-day and afternoon sun.

Hibiscus

("Rosa Surensis") ("Chinese Hibiscus") These showy and attractive plants are among the most valuable lawn and garden plants. If injured by frost they quickly re-establish themselves. A fine house or conservatory plant.

We offer Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Double Pink, Single Salmon-Yellow and Peach-blow a double pale pink.

Jacobinia Coccinea

A quick-growing plant producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers. Continually in bloom. Fine bedding plant.

Japanese Ligustrum

The best of all privets for arid and semi-arid sections. In Southern Texas and in Mexico is often grown as an avenue tree, making a fine spreading head. Produces immense spikes of cream-colored flowers followed by purple berries. Can be sheared and trimmed into any desired form. A good hedge or border plant. Being a strong grower when given room makes one of the best wind-breaks; for this purpose they should be planted in double rows four feet apart.

Oleander

("Nerium.") A popular and widely known house plant. Should be largely used as a yard plant in the Gulf coast country. If occasionally injured by freezes will replace itself in a few months. A desirable border shrub. We offer two best and most sturdy varieties.

MADONNA GRANDIFLORUM: The largest and best double white-flowered, highly-scented.

SPLENDINES: Double rose-pink. A splendid, sweet-scented sort with large, bright flowers.

Poincetta

("Euphorbia.") Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers which are produced in the fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. If injured by frost sprouts up quickly.

Russellia Juncea

("Fountain Plant or Coral Flower.") A plant with scarcely any foliage, being a mass of green, willowy branches filled with small, scarlet, tubular flowers; constantly in bloom.

Foliage and Decorative Plants.

These plants are always attractive. Grown either in pots or in the yard, they lend a color and brightness realized in no other plants.

Acalyphia Marginta

A strong, gorgeous plant. Leaves green, bordered with varying shades of red, pink and cream color. Desirable for bedding.

Acalypha Mosaica

Mosaic-leaved. A grand species showing most color of any. Leaves of all shades of green, yellow and red with curious markings.

Aralia

Very ornamental foliage plant for house or in partially shaded or protected places in yard during summer.

Crotons

These splendid plants should be liberally used in every home. Leaves are brilliantly variegated and present a fine appearance. A good bedding plant for the summer, standing the hottest sun. They thrive in the house when potted as few other plants do. We have fifteen distinct varieties, all the best, brightest colors.



Sabal Mexicano.

Palms and Pandanas.

Cycas Revoluta

(Sago Palm.) Perfectly hardy in all the Gulf coast region. A most beautiful plant with large number of beautiful, dark-green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers. A most attractive plant for lawn or for planting in tub for porch or entrance decoration.

Phoenix Canariensis

It is the finest of the date or phoenix palms for commercial use. Of very rapid, spreading growth, with rich, dark foliage; also the hardiest of this class, safely enduring temperatures that would kill date-producing trees. If the fronds should be killed they will renew themselves from the live trunks.

Phoenix Dactyifera

The fruiting Date Palm. The tree shown in illustration on back cover page produced over 300 lbs. of perfect date fruit in 1906. Only the pistillate trees produce fruit, necessitating artificial pollination. It is a handsome palm with long, graceful leaves; of light-green color; growth quite upright and rapid. Everyone in Semi-Tropic Texas having land should plant some of these date trees.

Sabal Mexicano

The native cabbage palmetto of the Rio Grande valley. Is hardy as far north as Central Texas and along entire Gulf coast. Makes a noble tree, growing to great height. Beautiful and attractive at all ages. It far surpasses the Sabal palm of the South Atlantic coast. Most striking either as single specimen, in groups or avenues.

Washingtonia

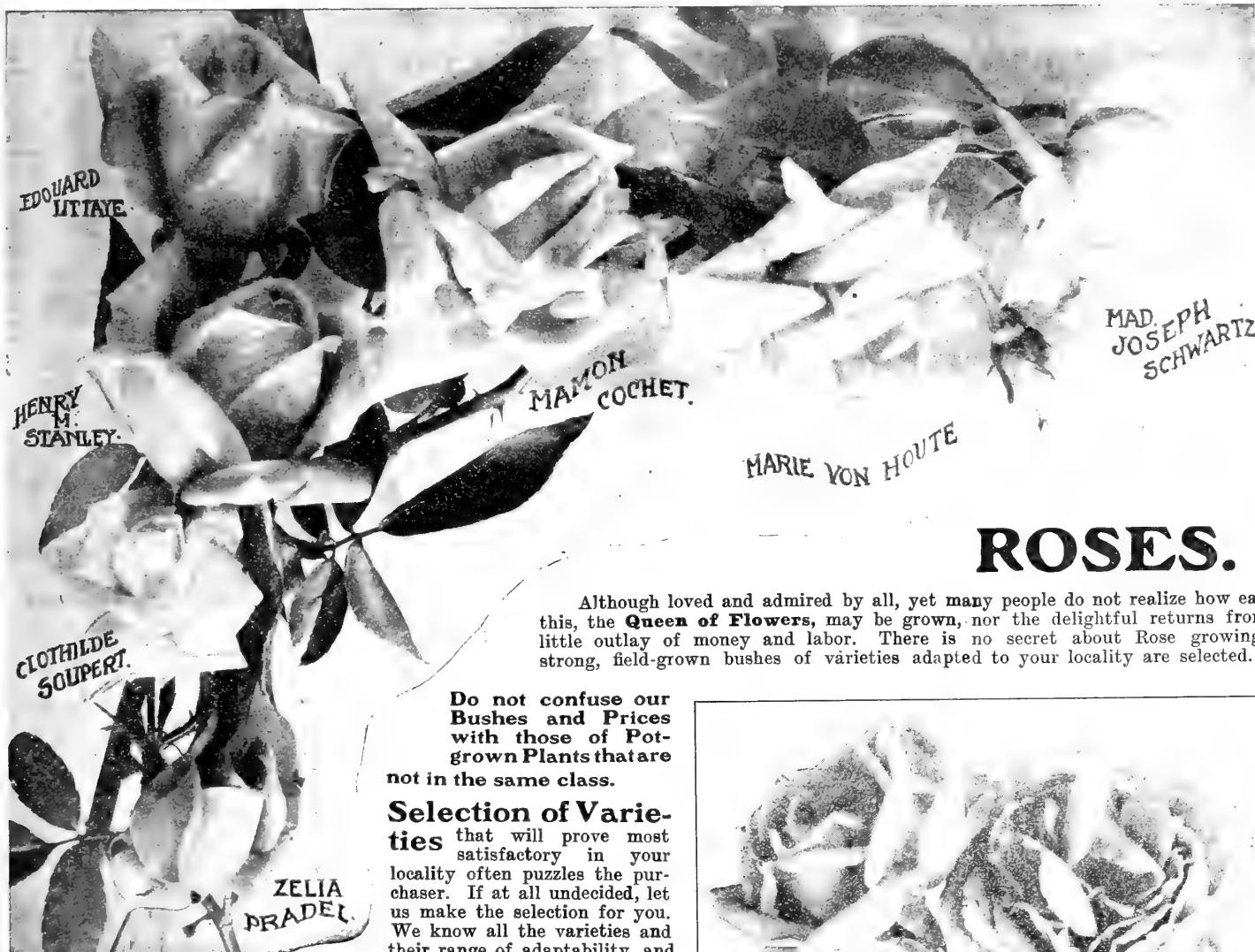
(Robusta Filifera.) The famous fan palm of California and more largely used there than any other variety. Quick growth, healthy, and need but little water. Specimens at Kingsville 12 feet high with equal spread that have grown from 3 feet trees set less than three years ago. They give most striking effect in a short time of any palms grown.

Pandanas Utilis

("Screw Pine") Called screw pine from the screw like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green with red spines along the edges. A very handsome decorative plant of easy growth.

Pandanas Vietchi

("Variegated") Similar to P. Utilis. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. A magnificent plant, greatly in demand.



ROSES.

Although loved and admired by all, yet many people do not realize how easily this, the **Queen of Flowers**, may be grown, nor the delightful returns from a little outlay of money and labor. There is no secret about Rose growing if strong, field-grown bushes of varieties adapted to your locality are selected.

Do not confuse our Bushes and Prices with those of Pot-grown Plants that are not in the same class.

Selection of Varieties that will prove most satisfactory in your locality often puzzles the purchaser. If at all undecided, let us make the selection for you. We know all the varieties and their range of adaptability, and will give better results than one

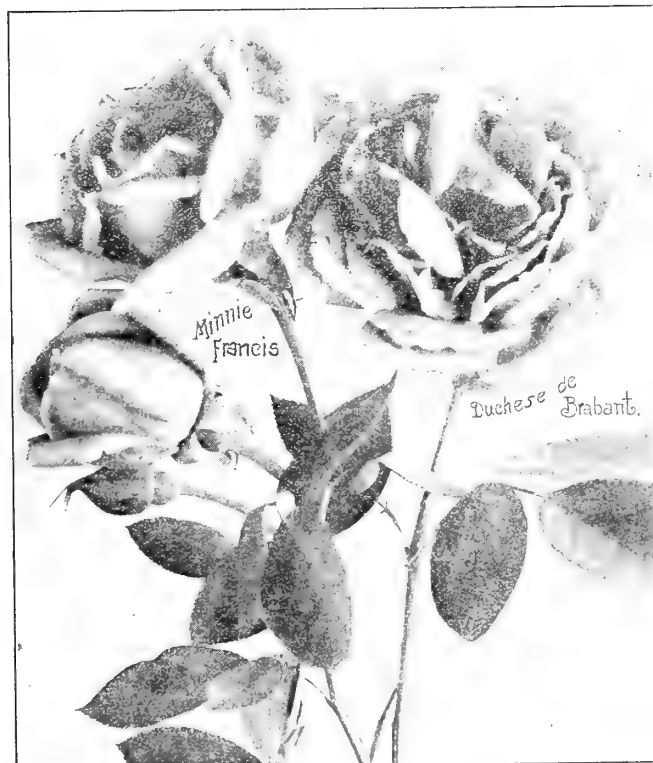
made by the purchaser. State color desired and whether bush or climbing sorts are wanted.

In making your selection of varieties, bear in mind that the strong-growing sorts will, as a rule, give more satisfactory results than the more delicate, weaker-growth bushes. Climbing roses are by some regarded only suitable for training on porches or trellises. While desirable for this they are often more satisfactory as bush roses. They are strong growers and if given plenty of room and severely pruned will produce more abundance of bloom than bush roses. Remember that the ability of a rose to bloom depends on its ability to grow and produce new wood.

All the varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens and have proven to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described and listed in this catalog, for to give more lengthy descriptions of others would not improve it. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' rosebeds and gardens.

Roses are divided into several classes, strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own. To those who are desirous of knowing the class to which each variety belongs, the abbreviations given in the description, showing this, will be of interest.

Key to Abbreviations. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Bk.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthas. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (N. H.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.



Two Standard Roses.

Our list of Roses is not as large as offered by some but contains the cream of varieties for the Southern Rose garden. Each variety is distinct. Many nurseries offer varieties so near alike that only an expert could tell them. In such cases we offer only the best strongest growing kind.

ROSES DESCRIBED.

Baltimore Belle. (*Prairie*) Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Belle Lyonnaise. (*Cl. T.*) A lovely, fawn-colored rose, with shades of rose and yellow. A peculiarly and beautifully shaded rose, good throughout.

Bengale Nobinand. (*Beng.*) Velvety, reddish-purple; vigorous grower, and produces perfect flowers throughout the entire season. A very attractive Rose, and one of the most valuable of its class.

Bessie Brown. (*H. T.*) A rose of transcendent beauty, totally distinct, large, full flowers. Color white, sometimes shaded with pink. Petals large, shell-shaped.

Bon Silene. (*T.*) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Bridesmaid, Climbing. (*Cl. T.*) Flowers same as its parent, the bush Bridesmaid. Beautiful pink, which is of a shade distinct in itself. Strong-growth bush, blooms profusely.

Captain Christy. (*H. T.*) Delicate flesh-color, with rosy center. Large size, full and very sweet. Extremely beautiful in bud. A good grower and free bloomer. One of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas, and a very valuable and popular variety.

Climbing Captain Christy. (*H. T.*) A rose with the beauty and size of the bush Captain Christy, but a strong-growing plant that promises to stand the hot Southern climate better than its parent. A very desirable sort.

Caroline Testout, Climbing. (*Cl. T.*) A strong, vigorous-growing plant, producing beautiful, peach-blow, pink flowers forming into handsome, cupped-shaped buds. One of the most strikingly beautiful roses in our list.

Chromatella or Cloth of Gold. (*N.*) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; good form and substance; large, full and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the South as a pillar Rose.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (*Cl. Poly.*) Climbing form of that well-known variety; flowers and foliage are identical with bush form; this makes a grand pillar Rose, and with a great profusion of blooms makes one of the most beautiful flowers in our list.

Climbing Kaiserin. (*Mrs. Robt. Perry.—Cl. Hybrid Tea.*) This is, without doubt, the grandest of all white climbing Roses. It is the first and only pure white, hardy, ever-blooming climbing Rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in open ground, and throwing up numerous shoots ten feet high in a single season. The flowers are something grand. They are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. The buds are long and pointed, exquisitely modeled and gracefully finished.

Climbing Wooten. (*C. T.*) Bright, magenta red, passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded. It is a sport from the famous bush Rose of same name. Produces a great profusion of flowers.

Climbing Marie Guillot. (*Cl. T.*) Flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double; beautiful in bud, very fragrant and delightful. Color pure snow-white, sometimes slightly tinged.



Duke of Edinburgh.

Comtesse Eve Starhemberg. (*T.*) The bud is long in form, opening into fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture. Color creamy-yellow, shading to ochre at the center, borders of petals touched with rose.

Crimson Rambler. (*Cl. Poly.*) This novelty of the Polyantha class is too well known to need lengthy description; its rich growth of glossy green foliage makes it a valuable Rose for the veranda and the multitude of beautiful, crimson flowers, borne continuously for about six weeks each summer, are greatly admired by all.

Devoniensis. (*Cl. T.*) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant; large size, and semi-double. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Duchess de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe. (*T.*) This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine. Buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for Southern planting.

Duke of Edinburgh.

(*H. P.*) Bright crimson; large and double; very fragrant. Vigorous; good bloomer. Originated from General Jacqueminot. A much deeper color than its parent. One of the best deep-red roses in our list. For Southern outdoor growing is a good substitute for American Beauty, as the American Beauty does not do well in the open ground.

Edouard Littaye.

(*T.*) Carmine, passing to pale red, center red-violet. This is one of the rankest and strongest-growing Teas we have, making a large, healthy bush. Very desirable.

Empress Eugene.

(*Bour.*) One of the sweetest of all pink Roses. A favorite in South wherever known. Strong growth, flowers profusely.

General Jacqueminot.

(*H. P.*) A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

Gloire de Dijon. (*Cl. T.*) A beautiful combination of rose-salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; of vigorous growth and a constant bloomer.

Gloire des Polyanthas.

(*Poly.*) Large, well-formed flowers for the class, rosy-pink in color; an improvement over Mignonne.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (*H. P.*) Creamy white, shading to blush in the center; very double; petals large and very thick; fragrant. A most valuable variety, being the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual.

Henry M. Stanley. (*T.*) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer. Buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed. A worthy variety; should be found in every collection.

Hermosa. (*Bour.*) Color a pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep. Cupped-shaped, finely formed and full. Nearly always in bloom.

Isabelle Sprunt. (*T.*) Light yellow, finely-shaped and beautiful buds. Bush a good grower and free bloomer.

James Sprunt. (*Cl. Beng.*) Rich crimson; very full and sweet; flowers keep well after maturity; a moderate climber and good bloomer. One of the most valuable, hardy Roses of its class; very popular.

John Hooper. (*H. P.*) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable

of all the hybrids. Flowers are exquisitely formed and of the finest quality, and are produced in great profusion during the fall and spring.

Lamarque. (N.) White with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large, full and fragrant; its buds are most beautiful, and borne in great profusion when the plants are well established.

La Reine. (H. P.) Rosy lilac, shading to bright rose, large and full; bears a profusion of beautifully formed flowers throughout the entire blooming season.

La Sylphide (T.) Fine blush color with fawn center, bush strong grower and good bloomer.

Louis Phillippe (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties (as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut), it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright flowers.

Mad. Alfred Carriere (H. N.) Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Mad. Antone Mari (T.) An early and profuse bloomer, both buds and flowers are extra large and beautiful; color creamy white, flushed with rosy red.

Madam Bravy (T.) Creamy white, almost a yellow, full, free, constant bloomer. A desirable rose.

Madam Camille (T.) Delicate rosy flesh, with salmon and lavender shades. A good grower, easy to handle. A good standard sort and should be widely planted.

Mme. Cecil Berthod (T.) Most beautiful, both in bud and flower, which is deep golden yellow; in fact the deepest yellow of any rose we offer. It is a fine bloomer and should be planted by everyone.

Mad. de Watteville (T.) General color creamy white, bordered with bright rose. Large, double, finely formed and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable, hardy and vigorous of the tea roses; free bloomer and a valuable variety.

Mademoiselle Francisca Kruger (T.) Color variable at different seasons of the year; in cooler weather it is a deep coppery yellow, changing to lovely red shades in the warmer weather. Always pretty; vigorous grower, free bloomer.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz (T.) White, flushed beautifully with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Mad. Lombard (T.) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals deep rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Mad. Philemon Cochet (T.) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon, with a violet reflection; flowers large and full; very fine in bud. Vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Madame Plantier (H. Ch.) Pure white; above medium size; full and flat. One of the best for massing.

Maman Cochet (T.) Flesh pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink teas.

Magna Charta (H. P.) A splendid rose. Clear, rosy red, suffused carmine; large, full flowers, and a free bloomer.

Marechal Niel (H. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full and globular form; delightfully fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. Too well known and generally popular to need any further recommendation from us.

Marie Ducher (T.) Delicate shade of light rose; flowers very double and fine. Bush a strong grower and good bloomer.

Marie Louise (T.) Color a fine light blush, shading to deep blush in cooler weather. Strong branching growth, profuse bloomer. A favorite variety.

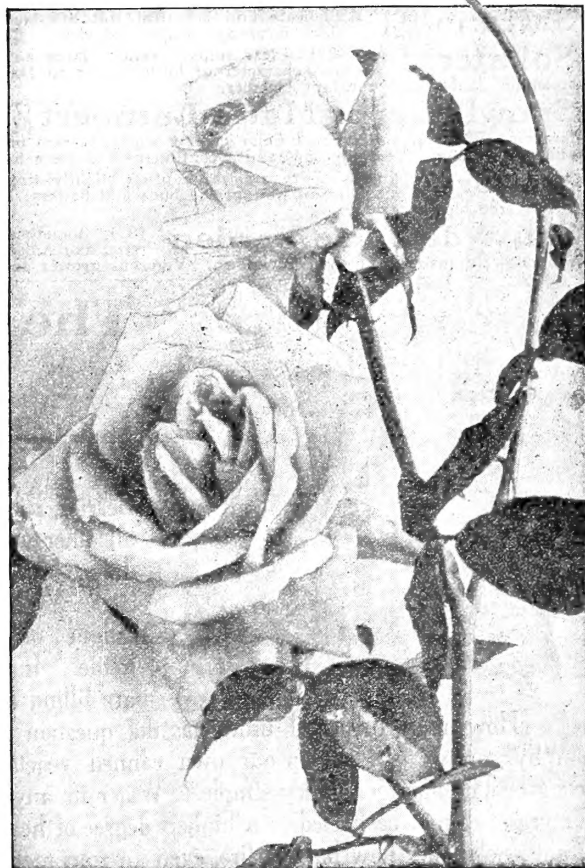
Marie Van Houtte (T.) Color pale canary yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded on outside of petals with pale rose. It grows strong and sturdy, and blooms constantly and with great freedom.

Margaret Dickson (H. P.) Grand white hybrid perpetual rose. Magnificent form, almost as large as Paul Neyron. Color pure waxy white. Wonderfully beautiful.

Maurice Rouvier (T.) The color is bright pinkish rose, veiled with shades of buff, veined with deep crimson, while many of the petals have a wide border of silvery white. A very strong grower and a constant bloomer.

Mignonette (Poly.) Carmine-pink flowers, changing to almost pure white when fully open; borne in large clusters; hardy, vigorous, and a constant bloomer.

Minnie Francis (T.) This is a new tea rose, originating on the Noisette Farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. We have tested it in our grounds and find it to be of special merit, and have named it as above, considering it worthy of the name of a sister of the



Climbing Kaiserin.

Griffing Brothers. It is the best growing tea rose we have ever seen, making a very large, strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.

Milledgeville (Cl. Poly.) Sometimes called *Pride of the South*. A splendid variety; color a rich satiny pink, very fresh and beautiful; fine large globular flowers, very double and sweet. Profuse bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P.) One of the best of its class; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on very long stems.

Papa Gontier (T.) Very bright rose or red; large; semi-double. This rose is famous for its long, finely formed buds, which it bears in profusion throughout the entire season.

Paul Neyron (H. P.) The largest known rose, often called the cabbage rose on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rose color; fragrant; a very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Pillar of Gold (Cl. T.) Produces large double buds and flowers of perfect form. Color yellow at base of petals, shading to rosy pink at edges. A fine bloomer and an extra fine rose in every respect.

Reine Marie Henriette (Red.) (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red; finely formed buds, which always open into large, perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Desirable for cut-flowers, as they retain their bright color and firmness for several days after maturity. This is a perfect red climber.

Reine Marie Henriette (Striped.) (Cl. T.) As the name implies, this is a sport

from the old favorite, K. M. Henriette. It is beautifully striped with bright carmine over pale rose. The markings are very regular.

Reve d'Or (Cl. N.) This is a grand old rose; blooms continuously throughout the entire season, and in the fall the flowers put on a most gorgeous hue, excelling anything of its class. Color deep, coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet, is a strong grower, and a valuable pillar rose.

Safrano (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot yellow, which is always bright and clear. Beautiful in bud.

Solfaterre (Cl. T.) Clear sulphur yellow, large and double. Foliage and character of bush similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and constant bloomer.

Snowflake, or Marie Lambert (T.) One of the best and freest flowering Roses in cultivation. Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and very double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Sombreuil (T.) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full and well-formed buds and flowers; hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer.

Souv. de Elise Varden (T.) Sometimes called Laurette, and Apricot. Color apricot-yellow; a favorite Rose where known. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

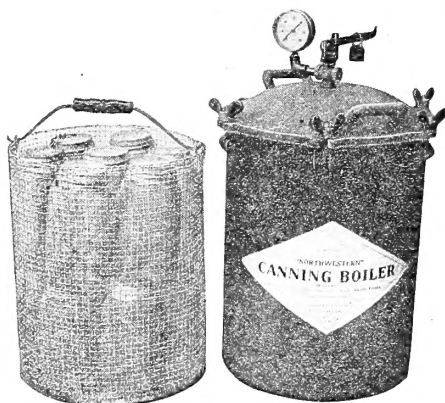
Vicomtesse de Wautier (T.) Beautiful rose-colored petals on under side, shading to golden yellow on inside. This is one of the best growing sorts we have, and gives a profusion of flowers through the entire season.

White Perle des Jardins (T.) Pure white; large and full; a free bloomer; sport from Perle des Jardins. Very pretty.

William Allen Richardson (Cl. N.) Deep orange yellow center, shading to lighter yellow or cream on outer petals. A very fine rose, one that we can recommend.

Winnie Davis (T.) The Daughter of the Confederacy; color is apricot-pink, shading to flesh tint at base of petals; buds oblong and well formed; when fully expanded resembles a sun-burst; foliage reddish green and very large. For the Southern States we claim this to be one of the most desirable roses that can be planted.

Zelia Pradel (Noisette.) Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush rose. Flowers grow in great clusters. Really the most valuable pure white rose, where a little attention is given, that we have.



The Home Steam Canning Boiler

IS A COMPLETE SMALL CANNING
PLANT FOR THE HOME AND FARM

For canning in the most approved manner, the same as the big commercial canning factories, all sorts of canned goods, such as

Berries, Figs, Peaches, Pears and all kinds of fruits. Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Corn and all other vegetables. Oysters, Fish and all kinds of meats. The Processing of Preserves, Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Unfermented Grape Juice and other Fruit Juices.

With it you can put up all these in a neat, rapid manner, saving all the muss and fatigue of the old way of canning the few things you could in the ordinary preserving kettle. In offering the HOME STEAM CANNING BOILER, we are convinced that we are filling a long felt want of the Southern home and farm.

How many thousand times has the question been asked, "Why can we not put up our own canned vegetables, meats, etc.?" The answer is very simple. Water in any open kettle or vessel cannot be heated to a higher degree of heat than 212 Fahr., no matter how hot the fire, even an iron melting furnace could not raise it above this temperature. It simply forms steam and evaporates. Corn, peas, and other vegetables require a heat up to 250 degrees, and for this purpose the water has to be confined in tight steam boilers that will stand the necessary pressure of steam.

Our Steam Canning Boiler is no new process, or an untried scheme. With it we employ the same methods used in hundreds of the most modern canning factories throughout the world. It is nearly the same as the big steam canning boilers used in those Factories, but made small and simple and adapted for the Farm and Home. The boiler is provided with steam gauge and safety valve, which blows off at 5, 10 and 15 pounds of steam and as the boilers are tested at a much higher pressure it is impossible for any accident to occur. With one of these outfits any one can put up all the canned goods, fruits, preserves, etc., required for the largest family, practically without expense, and save ten times the cost of the boiler annually. Canned vegetables, meat, fish,

fruit, preserves, jellies, etc., can be put up without any experience whatever. Simply put about two inches of water in the bottom of the boiler, place your cans, jars, glasses, etc., in the boiler, tighten down the cover, boil until the steam gauge rises to required height and your canned goods will come out in perfect shape without the muss and uncertainty of the old style dish pan or preserve kettle ordinarily used. It will hold 24 ordinary tin cans at one loading, or 14 quart Mason Jars. As shown in illustrations it is furnished with either wire basket or strong galvanized crate having convenient handle, so when goods are cooked simply loosen thumb screws, lift out the crate containing cans, reload and proceed with next charge. From 500 to 1,000 cans can be turned out daily, depending upon variety cooked and speed of operator.

By getting two or more of these boilers a profitable canning factory business can be established having a capacity of 1,200 to 2,000 cans daily. An ordinary cook stove will accommodate 2 boilers at once. With a canning outfit consisting of two of these boilers the market gardener, berry or fruit grower can save hundreds of dollars worth of fruit and vegetables that usually go to waste every season. These canned goods are staple commodities always finding market at good prices. Fruit can be put up with or without sugar as desired, the same as by professional canners. With each boiler we send out a book of recipes giving the secrets employed by the commercial canning factories. These recipes are not of ordinary cook book kind, but thoroughly reliable.

Price of boiler complete, including Steam Gauge, Safety Valve, Wire Basket and Book of Recipes, **\$12.50**
Sent securely packed from McAllen, Texas.

We can furnish the regular canning factory soldering irons and blast furnace for heating same. Send for prices of Complete Factory Outfits, also large capacity boilers.

WE PAY FREIGHT

INFORMATION AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

SEASON FOR HANDLING TREES.—The most of the deciduous class of trees, and part of the evergreens, are usually dormant enough to transplant safely from November 1 to March 1. Citrus, Palms and other evergreens, balled in earth or in cans, can be handled during the rainy season, and any time during the year.

FREIGHT PREPAID.—All orders amounting to \$10.00 or over, at the prices contained in this list, and which are accompanied by the full amount of order in cash, we will prepay freight to any established shipping point on railroads in Texas.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS are in many ways more satisfactory than freight, but are more expensive. All patrons ordering over \$10.00 worth of trees or plants, at prices named in this list, who desire goods shipped by express to points in Texas, add 10 per cent to the amount of the order, and we will, when practicable, send the goods by express, prepaid.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent. down at time of placing order, to insure us in reserving goods; balance at time of ordering goods shipped.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING OR PACKAGE.—Our packing is done in the most careful manner in neat boxes, bales or packages, and no charge for same is made where cash accompanies order.

GUARANTEE.—We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties pure and true to name, and we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise or to refund the amount paid; but it is mutually agreed between the purchasers and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price paid for the trees. If goods are not accepted on these conditions they must be returned at once and money will be refunded.

SUBSTITUTION.—When out of varieties or sizes ordered, unless instructed to the contrary, we substitute, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our best judgment in so doing. In all cases we will cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting if so requested.

APPLICATION OF PRICES.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates respectively, purchasers selecting from one fruit or class of plants having a common price. For instance fifty or more pecans having the same common price in one or more varieties would come at hundred rates.

WE MAKE MISTAKES.—Notwithstanding the fact that we have our system of handling our orders almost perfect, yet mistakes will occur. The sin is not in making the mistake, but in refusing to correct it. One of our mottoes is: "To please each customer." One pleased customer is worth a thousand that are not satisfied and who feel that they have not gotten value received for their money.

OUR NURSERIES are located where we have good shipping facilities by both freight and express. Our packing houses are equipped with all conveniences for quick and proper dispatch of orders. Our nurseries as well as developments in this section are both young and there are some kinds of trees that it takes several years to attain salable size, for which we have to draw on the stock of the old, reliable Griffing's Florida Nurseries.

MAKE FRIENDS of your trees. Live in your orchard. Watch, love and nurse your trees. Then they will smile on you and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say: "Come and lift from us this burden of fruit. It is all yours—your for the kind treatment you have given us."

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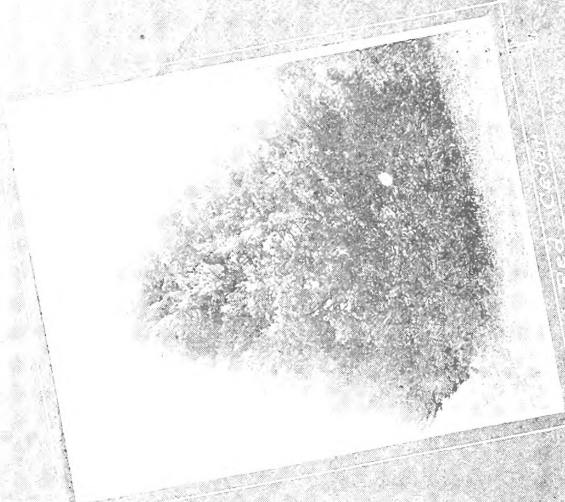
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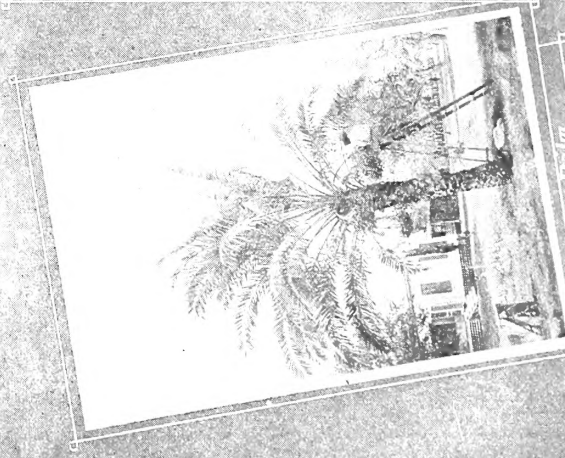


Red Cedar



Spanish Papaya

BEAUTIES
FOR THE
YARD AND GROUNDS



Florida Common Grape Fruit



Date Palm



Spanish Papaya

PRODUCERS FOR THE
ORCHARD AND GROVE

GRIFFING'S SEMI-TROPIC NURSERIES, McAllen, Texas